The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Prussia Asks for a Conference of the European Powers.

The Difficulty Between Greece and Turkey to be Considered.

A Peaceful Settlement of the Eastern Question Probable.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A Council of the Great Powers Called to Settle the Dispute Between Turkey and Greece.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The *Morning Telegraph* to-day prints a telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers of Europe to settle peaceably the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece.

The report of the proposed conference on the Eastern Question is fully confirmed. The Vienna *Presse* (Government organ) says, semi-officially, that the plan originated with Russia, backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Government has asked of the Chamber a credit of one hundred millions of drachmas.

The ports of Paros and Patras are to be fortified.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Prince of Montenegro has gone to St. Petersburg.

The *Provincial Correspondenten* (semi-official newspaper) says the Great Powers have united in an effort to dissuade the Sublime Porte from expelling the Greeks from Turkey. The intended expulsion includes those in Servia and Roumania.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The *Moniteur* of to-day, in a leading editorial, says the active movements of the great Powers give the hope that diplomacy, by the exercise of moderation, will allay the Eastern troubles.

The *Public* (newspaper) says that Russia approves the proposition of Prussia to invite England, France and Austria to a conference on the Turco-Greek difficulty.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Ministry are still engaged in the discussion of the means of defence of the country, but no formal steps have yet been taken in that direction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA, has informed the authorities in the island of Syra, that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful; and that he had only asked that the *Erosis* be taken to the Piræus by the French and Austrian steamers, to await a trial by the Greek naval officers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Petition for a System of Penny Postage Between England and the United States.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Messrs. GEO. HADFIELD, member of Parliament for Sheffield, and THOMAS BAZLEY, member for Manchester, have presented a memorial to REVERDY JOHNSON, requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt a system of penny postage between the United States and Great Britain. The memorial is signed by hundreds of the members of Parliament. The London *Times* prints the memorial this morning, and comments favorably thereon. It says: "If time had served, all the members of Parliament would doubtless have signed the petition."

SPAIN.

The Country Tranquil—Changes in the Colonial Magistracy.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The country is entirely tranquil. The Government propose to make material changes in the Colonial Magistracy.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Señor OLOZAGO was to-day received by the Emperor as Ambassador from Spain.

Carlist disturbances have occurred in Navarre, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participation in them.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez in a Critical Position—He Desires a Reconciliation With the United States.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The *Moniteur* has late Paraguayan advices which say the position of LOPEZ is critical in consequence of his differences with the United States, and that he will probably seek a reconciliation with the American Government.

The *Moniteur* also states that Paraguay continues to make energetic resistance to the movements of the Allied army.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Dinner to a Railroad Director—The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The banquet last night to C. J. BRYDGES, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a very brilliant affair. The Mayor presided. About 200 guests were present, among whom were Gens. WYNDHAM and BISSETT, United States Consul AVERILL, and Hon. JAMES FERRIER and others.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

At a public meeting held last night, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Government on the question of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, speeches were made by a number of citizens, condemning the action of the Ontario Government, for refusing to receive petitions in favor of the project. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the determination of the Government was opposed to the interests of the Province.

The Twitchell Murder Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The trial of the Twitchell murder case was resumed this morning. The prisoner still appears calm and collected. Officer WARNOCK was on the stand, and gave a detailed statement of his examination of the house on the night of the murder. There were no marks of violence on the doors and windows. The only window open was that from which the deceased had been thrown into the yard. In Mrs. HILL's room he found in a wardrobe $320 in notes, and a diamond cluster ring and ear-rings. All the evidence yet given tends to disprove the theory of the defence, which is understood to be based upon the assumption that the deceased was murdered by a robber, who entered the house to steal money, which they say she was known to carry about her person.

A Grand Scheme for Connecting the Navigable Waters of the West.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

At the last meeting of the Connecticut Scientific Academy in this city, Gen. B. S. ROBERTS, U. S. A., brought forward the plan of a great national undertaking about to be introduced to the public by the Chicago Board of Trade. It is a plan to connect the head waters of the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and Ohio Rivers with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, and leveeing the Mississippi from Cairo to its mouth.

THE WEST.

Meeting of the Idaho Legislature—Message of the Governor—Gen. Sheridan's Indian Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: The Idaho Legislature met in Boise City on the 9th. Gov. BALLARD, in his Message, recommends a revision of the Mining laws, and asks the Legislature to petition Congress for an additional appropriation to survey the public lands, the sales already being $30,000 in excess of the cost of the first survey. He complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs in the Territory. He says that many of the routes having been established through ignorance of the geography of the country, are impracticable, and others are running double service at unnecessary expense. In the northern part of the Territory many large settlements are without mail facilities. He reports that there are at present remaining in the Territory from five to eight thousand Indians, who are friendly and who should be settled on reservations.

A Kansas City dispatch says: An army guide, just in from the Plains, reports that the Kansas volunteers joined Gen. SHERIDAN on the 19th inst., on his march to Fort Cobb. The General intended to eat his Christmas dinner at Camp Supply, where Major INMAN is ordered with a large train of supplies. It is reported that the Indians have driven off all the stock belonging to Gen. PENROSE's command. Many of his men were badly frozen.

The tobacco factories of Pike County, Illinois, have been seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

J. D. CHAMPLIN, President of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company, whose headquarters are here, publishes a card this morning denying the statement that the Board of Trade of St. Paul, Minn., have repudiated their subscription to that Company on the ground of misrepresentation. Mr. CHAMPLIN says, also, that his line is a permanent fixture, and in successful operation.

Railroad Accidents in Georgia—Outrages and Murders by Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

An accident occurred to-day to the passenger train on the Gulf Railroad, in which the baggage car was burned. No one was injured. A collision occurred on the Central Railroad, by which the down passenger train was detained six hours, but no lives were lost.

There is further trouble on the Ogeechee River. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes, who then took possession of their crop, amounting in value to about $2,500, and carried it off. The planters declare that they will be compelled to leave the country and come to the city unless they are protected.

A Fatal Shooting Affray in St. Joseph, Mo.—A Lawyer Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

An encounter took place at St. Joseph to-day between Hon. J. E. EARLY, a prominent lawyer, and Col. T. A. GREENE, also a lawyer, in which Mr. EARLY was shot and killed. The affair grew out of an article published in the *Herald* yesterday, reflecting upon Col. GREENE as a lawyer, which he supposed Mr. EARLY to be the author of.

Navigation of the Upper Mississippi is again closed.

Forfeiture to the Government of a Boston Distillery.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A jury in the United States District Court, to-day, rendered a verdict for the Government against a distillery in South Boston, carried on by the Suffolk Lead Works, of which SAML. W. WARD is Treasurer, forfeiting to the Government the entire property of the works, valued at about $150,000, the bond required by law not having been given to the Collector.

The Militia Troubles in Arkansas—An Investigation Ordered.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock yesterday, says: "Refugees from the counties afflicted with the militia, continue to flock to this city. They confirm the reports of the outrages. The report that Gen. GRANT had sent officers to investigate the outrages, was received with rejoicing.

The Case of Dr. Brennan at New-Haven—The Prisoner Discharged.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

In the case of Dr. BRENNAN, charged with the rape of MARY ANN SHEEHAN, who died after giving birth to a child, the Court refused to admit the dying declarations of the girl as evidence, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered and BRENNAN discharged.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—ABE HICKEN, of Philadelphia, and PETE MCGUIRE, of Peekskill, N. Y., two well-known roughs, had a prize fight for $1,000 a side in the vicinity of Stump's Wood, on the line of the railroad, near Perryville, this morning. After five rounds HICKEN broke MCGUIRE's jaw and gained the fight. A large crowd of sporting men and roughs from Philadelphia and New-York, with the principals, were on board a special train, which passed through this city early this morning, and remained on the ground until the affair was over.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The engine and one of the passenger cars of the inward-bound Medford train, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, due here about 7 o'clock this evening, ran into an open draw near the State Prison bridge in Charlestown. A schooner had just been towed through the draw, and the smoke from a towboat hid the signal from the engineer. Fortunately the train was going very slow at the time. The engineer and fireman swam ashore. None of the passengers were injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—A conflagration occurred at Crowfordsville, Montgomery County, Ind., last night, resulting in the destruction of six stores, a marble shop, four saloons and four dwelling-houses; loss $25,000, partly insured. A magnificent four-story marble-front building in Evansville, occupied by L. SONTAG & Co., hardware dealers, was destroyed by fire Monday night; loss $100,000. The building was valued at $25,000, insured for $13,000; the stock of SONTAG & Co. was valued at from $65,000 to $75,000, on which there is $51,000 insurance, in various local and Eastern companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Rev. Dr. DUNNE, for a long time, and up to a few months since, Vicar-General of this Roman Catholic Diocese, and one of the dismissed priests in the controversy with Bishop DUGAN, died this morning, at the age of 45 years.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Dec. 23.—The office of the *Gazette* was destroyed by fire this morning; also the shoe store of F. C. KLINE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The case of KINGSTON *vs.* The Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati and Putnam Company of Connecticut, to recover damages for the destruction of a glass factory, was decided in the Supreme Court this morning in favor of the insurance companies.

TROY, Dec. 23.—Trinity Church, (Episcopalian,) at Lansingburg, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $110,000. Insured for $5,000.

ELMORE, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The burned bridge on the Lake Shore Railroad has been repaired, and trains crossed to-day.

Arrival of the Electric—Her Rough Voyage.

The ship *Electric*, (N. G.,) Capt. JONGE, from Hamburg, forty-four days out, arrived here yesterday. She has had westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 8, lat. 20 15, long. 49 23, spoke bark *Alfred Dubee*, (Br.,) from Frith of Forth for Matanzas, sixty-five days out; supplied her with provisions and water. On Sunday, at 9 P. M., in a dense fog, and in consequence of the chronometer being out of order, went ashore on Brigantine Shoals; was got off by the Coast Wrecking Company, after discharging 400 tons of cargo and the passengers. The passengers were transferred to the steamer *A. Winants*, and were taken to Egg Harbor, and will reach the City to-day. The *Electric* is slightly damaged, and leaking at the rate of six inches per hour.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Common Council of Hoboken have passed a resolution in opposition to the project of the consolidation of Hoboken with the cities of Jersey, Bergen and Hudson, and requested the members of the Board of Freeholders from Hoboken to do their utmost in opposition to the measure.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND WESTPHALIA.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool Dec. 9, and Queenstown Dec. 10, and the *Westphalia*, from Hamburg Dec. 9, and Southampton Dec. 11, reached this port yesterday. The advices of these vessels are three days later than those previously at hand.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conduct of the Greek Government in Respect of the Principles of International Law—Turkish Definition of the Situation.

From the Levant Herald, Dec. 2.

The present proceedings in Greece, for the purpose of thwarting the measures of the Porte for the purpose of restoring prosperity to Crete, call for a calm examination of how far the conduct of the Greek Government and people accord with the recognized principles of international law, and what measures the Ottoman Government would, if driven to it, be authorized by the usage of Christian nations to adopt in order to put an end to the interference in the affairs of Crete by a neighboring Power whose subjects are profiting by the friendship of the country against which they are thus carrying on virtual, though unproclaimed, war.

The Greeks have for the last two years persevered in a series of bold and premeditated efforts to produce complications tending to disturb the peace of Europe by reviving the Eastern question. Thessaly and Epirus were both openly invaded toward the end of 1866 by bands assembled and armed by revolutionary committees under the protection of, if not with direct aid from, the Greek Government. These would-be precursors of a revolution in Turkey were almost immediately driven back into Greece by the Police force and Albanian *gendarmes* of the invaded districts, supported by the vigorous opposition of the Christian population of Agrapha, even before the Ottoman regular troops reached the field of action. Since that time the security of the Greek population engaged in agriculture has been greater within the Ottoman territory than in the Hellenic Kingdom. The proof will be found in the Greek newspapers, and the fact may be verified by any person who spends a week at Lamia and a week at Larissa. Success in Crete was looked for more from diplomatic combinations than from the desultory forays of the armed bands of Hellenic soldiers, well-paid klephts and ill-paid Garibaldians, who were poured into the island from Athens and Syra.

The war-cry of Hellenism, under which a vain attempt has been made to disturb the peace of Europe, is now dying away, or assuming in the Hellenic Kingdom the same attitude toward the Ottoman Empire which Fenianism adopts in the United States toward Great Britain. While this is so, the Porte seems honestly disposed—as its true policy is—to confer on all its subjects of every race and religion the largest measure of self-government that can be combined with an efficient Police, an equitable administration of justice, and an energetic action of the central power of the Empire against foreign enemies. Indeed the Porte has already conceded to its Christian subjects a much greater authority in their local affairs than is enjoyed by the citizens of many of the other great empires of Europe. On the other hand, the Greek Government and the inhabitants of Greece do not make it a matter of national importance to frame in the Hellenic kingdom local institutions and powers of self-government in harmony with the condition and wants of the population. Instead of doing this, they occupy their time and dilapidate their material resources in raising up obstacles to every measure for the improvement of the Greek subjects of Turkey, who are certainly growing richer and wiser more rapidly than the subjects of the Greek Government. The policy that succeeded in disgusting the English nation with the protection of the Ionian Islands is now being pursued against the Sultan's Government. We need not recapitulate all the acts of the Greek Government and people which violate the laws of nations and the comity of neighborhood. We only wish to point out the extreme danger they are incurring by adherence to this line of action. The permission accorded to blockade-runners commanded by officers of the Greek navy, to fit out with guns and sail with troops commanded by officers of the Greek navy and leaders in receipt of pay from the Government, was an act that would have caused a declaration of war from any other Power in Europe or America. It was overlooked by the Sultan's Government because Greece enjoyed the protection of three friendly Powers; but the protection ought to have imposed on these three Christian protectors a moral obligation to make their *protégé* act toward Turkey as they feel bound to act toward one another.

Another act of hostility has been recently committed, so directly in violation of all international obligations that the Ottoman Government may be forced by it into non-intercourse as the only means of obtaining justice. The Cretan emigration made a great noise in Europe. The return of the Cretans is now taking place by thousands. The Greek people and Government encouraged the emigration by every means at their disposal. They are now concealing the extent of the return as far as lies in their power, and are even preventing it by measures of violence and intimidation. Numbers of families who do not find their hopes realized, and who do not possess the means of paying their passage back to Crete, recently petitioned the Ottoman Minister at Athens to furnish them with a passage back to the island. Austrian steamers have been chartered to carry them home, and about 4,000 have already returned from the Piræus and Syra. Attempts were made by the revolutionary party to intimidate the Cretans, and to incite the people to prevent their departure by acts of violence. The presence of foreigners able to report the truth induced the Greek authorities to repress these disorders at Athens. Violence, however, continues to be employed in other parts of the Hellenic Kingdom, and the passive attitude of the Government makes this violence a national act. At Ægina several hundred families desired to return home to gather in the abundant crops of olives, and the Ottoman Minister engaged an Austrian steamer to carry them to Crete. But when the ship arrived in the port of Ægina, a crowd was drawn up to oppose the landing of the crew and prevent the embarkation of the exiles. In vain an appeal was made to the rights of a commercial flag, to the feelings of humanity, to international law, to the freedom of intercourse, to the local Police, and to the administrative authorities of the island. All the Greeks in the crowd were ready to reason with the Austrian Captain and the Ottoman Consul as long as they would sit in their boats and talk, but the Senate and people of Ægina would not allow them to land and communicate freely with the Cretan emigrants. So the Austrian steamer and the representative of the Ottoman Minister were driven back to the Piræus, and the Æginetans celebrated their victory, and are now asserting that no Cretan would quit their hospitable island.

These facts are stated with no unfriendly feeling. The *Levant Herald*, it need not be said, has shown no indisposition to do justice to the Greek, and to discuss their claims in a spirit of equity and moderation. They are one of the principal races in the Levant. They form an important element of the wealth and intelligence of the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire, and a portion of the Greek people is engaged in an interesting and valuable political experiment, for it is endeavoring to solve one of the great problems in modern society, and to ascertain by what administrative arrangements monarchy, combined with democracy and constitutional forms, can attain to order and good government. The Greek race, in virtue of its position, must exercise great influence in accelerating or retarding the progress of enlightened reform and the extension of self-government in the East. Unfortunately, the Hellenic Kingdom has exhibited nothing but a succession of moral and political failures during the last two years, and their effects are likely to prove disastrous to the State unless measures are promptly adopted to avert calamity. A frank concord with the Porte is the true policy of Greece, and a close commercial intercourse can alone ward off the evils sure to ensue from persistence in the present policy of hostility. She is now abandoned by those who lately favored her revolutionary schemes for their own ends. A rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with Turkey would be ruinous, and is imminent. The conjuncture demands great prudence on the part of the Court of Athens, and we shall close our observations by reminding Mr. BULGARIS and his colleagues that—

"'Tis the last drop
That makes the cup run over."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Wreck of the Steamship Hibernia—Accounts of Three of the Passengers.

On Tuesday, Dec. 8, the *Star of Hope* arrived in Leith Roads with fifty-one of the passengers and crew of the *Hibernia* on board. The vessel was unable to put into Aberdeen owing to stress of weather, and the masters of the steamtugs there refused, it is said, to land the passengers unless they received handsome remuneration. On reaching Leith the greater number of the passengers proceeded to Edinburgh and Glasgow. Thirteen of the crew were sent to Glasgow at the expense of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

PASSENGERS' STATEMENT.

The following statement regarding the loss of the *Hibernia* has been made by three of the passengers—Mr. JOSIAH COCKS, Mrs. MELVIN and Miss ROGERSON:

"We commenced our voyage from New-York on board the *Hibernia* on the 14th of November, and though the weather at first was somewhat rough, we had a pleasant voyage until the gale arose on Monday, the 23d, which resulted in the accident to the machinery on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of that day we were awakened by a loud noise like the crash of machinery, and on going to the cabin we learned that the noise had been caused by the screw knocking against the stern of the vessel. The Captain met us and assured us there was no danger, and that all would be put right, and, resting confidence in the Captain, we went to bed again, and hoped that in the morning we should find all right. But next morning the Captain was not at breakfast, and his absence caused us to begin to think there was something wrong. Shortly afterward he came and told us to take care of ourselves, and to get ready to go into the lifeboats, as it was quite possible we should require to leave the ship. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the boats were got ready, and water and provisions were put on board of them. The Captain, however, kept cheerful, and said he had still hopes that they might manage to save the ship. Meantime the crew worked the pumps, and at the same time all on board kept ready to leave the ship, should they be ordered to do so. All the while a gale was blowing, but as the afternoon advanced it increased in fury, and it was evident that the danger to the ship was becoming greater. At about 4 o'clock on the Wednesday morning it was determined that the boats should be launched, but, owing to the high sea which was running at the time, this work was accomplished with some difficulty, as it was feared that the boats might be dashed to pieces against the side of the ship. But, fortunately, we got them all safely down, with the exception of the Captain's boat, No. 1, which was slightly injured. At 5:20 o'clock the Captain came to the cabin and told the ladies to come on deck and to go to the front part of the ship. The water at this time was ankle-deep in the saloon, and was rapidly rising. All the cabin lady passengers went to the front of the vessel, and the cabin gentlemen passengers followed. There was no hurrying or crushing; all went orderly and quietly. By the assistance of the Captain and the officers, one by one went over the sides of the ship until No. 1 lifeboat was filled, and all the cabin lady passengers went off in that boat. When we shoved off, the cabin gentlemen passengers, in the same orderly way, filled the second boat, and successive boats were filled in the same quiet manner, each when ready shoving off to give place to the other boat. One old woman, a steerage passenger, sturdily refused to leave the ship, being determined not to quit company with her husband, but she was put on board the lifeboat by force. She screamed loudly while being let down into the boat. When the last passenger had been got off, Capt. MUNRO, with Mr. BROWN, the chief engineer, who had remained directing the transference of the passengers to the small boats, came off in the last boat. Capt. MUNRO immediately joined No. 1 boat and took charge of the rudder, while Mr. BROWN went to take charge of No. 2 boat. The ship shortly afterward sank. After we started off in the lifeboats the boat in charge of the chief mate hoisted a sail, and a rope from it was attached to the Captain's boat, but the rope soon broke. Some minutes afterward a sudden gust of wind caught the boat which had hoisted the sail, causing it to upset, and all on board of it were lost. None of the other boats could give the slightest assistance, all were so heavily laden and carried so much water. The Captain, soon after he took charge of the first boat, which was nearly half full of water, saw that it was too heavily laden, and called on the crew of one of the other boats to relieve him of some of the passengers or the boat would sink. The crew of the other boat answered the call of the Captain and came alongside, taking two of the passengers off. Though thus relieved, the Captain still feared for the safety of the passengers, on account of the amount of water which was in the boat. As the water continued to be bailed out, however, the rudder began to obey him, and his hopes of safety revived. We sailed about all day, and during all the while scarcely a word was spoken. About 7:30 at night the quiet was broken by a great cry of "A sail! a sail!" and the Captain ordered a light to be put up, and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. We all shouted, and an answer was immediately returned from the ship, which turned out to be the *Star of Hope*, under the command of Capt. TALBOT. All those who were in Capt. MUNRO's boat were taken on board the *Star of Hope*, and were treated with every possible kindness. We told him that other boats were lying about, and Capt. TALBOT said he would look out for them. He cruised about and placed men on the lookout. Between 10 and 11 o'clock we picked up No. 3 boat, but, though the *Star of Hope* cruised about all night and part of the next day, nothing more was seen of the other boats. During all the while we were on board the *Star of Hope* we were treated with the utmost kindness by Capt. TALBOT. He gave up his own cabin for the accommodation of the lady passengers, and in his efforts to make those whom he had saved comfortable he was generously assisted by his officers."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The New and the Old Cabinets at Windsor—Scenes and Incidents.

From the London Times, Dec. 10.

The people of Windsor appeared in the earlier portion of yesterday to be scarcely alive to the important business that was about to be transacted in their immediate neighborhood. The Ministers of the late Government, who left Paddington by a special train at 12:10, on arriving at the Windsor Station shortly before 1, found only a small crowd awaiting them. The Ex-Ministers, as they alighted, were received without any cheering, and, with the exception of a slight clapping of hands, there was absolutely no demonstration whatever. The absence of Mr. DISRAELI, who neither accompanied nor returned with his colleagues, was the subject of general remark throughout the day, and in his absence Lord CAIRNS, Mr. WARD HUNT and Lord STANLEY appeared to be the centres of attraction. The Ex-Ministers were accompanied by Mr. Baron CLEASBY and Mr. Justice HAYES, upon whom Her Majesty subsequently conferred the honor of Knighthood. Carriages were in waiting to convey the company to the castle, and in a few minutes the members of the late Ministry were in the presence of the Queen, to whom they delivered up the seals of their various offices. On their return to the railway station at 2:15 a large number of people were in waiting. Lord STANLEY, with a view probably to avoiding recognition, walked into the station, and apparently succeeded in his object until he reached the carriage, when he was recognized and cheered. At the departure of the train there was some attempt at a demonstration, but in the midst of the cheering sounds of disapproval were certainly to be heard. As it was known that another special train with Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues was immediately expected, those who had assembled to speed the parting Ministry remained to welcome their successors, and scarcely had the one train fairly left the station before the other arrived. The new Ministers were received with loud cheers, and some difficulty was experienced in preserving an open space through which those in the train could make their way to the carriages awaiting their arrival. The members of the Government generally were not particularized in the applause of the bystanders, but Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT were, naturally enough, singled out for special recognition. As the former passed from the train to the carriage his hands were grasped and shaken apparently by all who were within reach; and even when he had taken his seat some of the more enthusiastic—including more than one "person"—rushed forward and welcomed him with an enthusiasm that would admit of no denial. After acknowledging the greetings, which were loud and general, the carriages drove off to the castle, the cheering being taken up by those who had not left the streets. The Premier and his colleagues remained at the castle for about a couple of hours, the crowd awaiting their return, and constantly increasing in numbers and lining the route from the gates of the castle to the railway station. The first three carriages, to the disappointment of the crowd, did not contain Mr. GLADSTONE, and the cheer with which each in turn was received was feeble, the more ardent among the spectators evidently perceiving that they had commenced their cheering under a false impression. The Premier returned in a closed carriage, and thus avoided the hearty recognition which the large majority of the spectators were evidently bent upon according him. At the railway station, however, this seclusion could no longer be maintained. So eager and enthusiastic were the crowd that they pressed upon the carriage, and for some time prevented the closing of the doors, availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded again to indulge in shaking hands with him, a process which he submitted to with sufficient good humor. But the crowd, occupied as they still were with cheering Mr. GLADSTONE, had by this time discovered that Mr. BRIGHT, whose return they were anxiously awaiting, was not with his colleagues. Inquiries for him were made on all sides, and it was clear that many were determined by a careful watch to prevent his arriving and entering the carriage without recognition. Presently there was a general movement on the platform. The signal had been given, and at the other end of the platform Mr. BRIGHT was seen to be walking toward the train, arm in arm with Lord GRANVILLE, who was smilingly contemplating the enthusiasm of the spectators. In an instant there was a rush, and so strong and so violent were the greetings of his admirers that Mr. BRIGHT and Earl GRANVILLE, assisted by the railway officials, had to force, indeed, almost fight, their way to the carriage. The cheering was continued until the departure of the train, and as the latter stopped for a few minutes outside the station the crowd rapidly moved toward it and renewed their demonstrations, several even climbing up the steps of the carriage to take a last look at its inmates.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Influence of Conflicting International Opinions upon an Intended Banquet.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

Last night a crowded meeting of the Committee charged with getting up a banquet to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was held at No. 8 Adelphi-terrace, Mr. BEALES in the chair. Mr. CONINGSBY moved, and Mr. STEVENS seconded, the following resolution: "That the American Minister having accepted an invitation to dine with this Committee and its friends, any change of programme which would substitute a public meeting or demonstration would be impolite and inconvenient. Be it, therefore, resolved that a public dinner shall take place during the Christmas week, the price of tickets for which shall be 4s. 6d. each; and, further, that at all future meetings of this Committee any discussion upon the merits of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON shall be deemed irrelevant and out of order, and be immediately stopped by the Chairman." Mr. CONOLLY thought it would be impossible to get up the banquet at all, but he felt there was no necessity to abuse Mr. JOHNSON, who was a man of great tact and ability. Mr. APPLEGRATH, Secretary of the Committee, said he was not at first aware what was the state of feeling in America with regard to Mr. JOHNSON. Now that he was aware of it, he was content to let the matter remain where it was. The Chairman felt the difficulties that lay in the way of the banquet were increasing. Mr. LLOYD JONES did not think so at all. In his opinion it was more than ever necessary for the workingmen of England to address their brethren in America. Mr. CONINGSBY, although willing to withdraw his resolution, seeing that the feeling of the meeting was opposed to it, could not do so without stating that he saw no valid reason why the proposed banquet should be given up, and protested against this cry against Mr. JOHNSON. He saw no reason at all urged against the movement except the publication of a letter from Mr. SMALLEY, the representative in this country of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of the *New-York Tribune*, the fact being, as he had heard, that the latter was anxious to fill Mr. JOHNSON's place when it became vacant. Mr. HOLYOAKE said the last statement was entirely without foundation. After considerable discussion the following resolution, moved by Mr. ELLIOTT, was agreed to: "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon Mr. JOHNSON, and inform him that in consequence of the conflicting opinions existing in this country and America on the questions now in the course of arrangement, it is considered not advisable to proceed with the proposed banquet."

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana Dec. 19, reached this port yesterday. Purser OSCAR CROCHERON has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—Lersundi and the Liberals—A Pithy Conversation—Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868.

Many have been the attempts made by your correspondent to find out the object and ulterior aims and plans of the Cuban revolutionists, but up to the present he has been unable to discover anything except that they are fighting against the Spaniards. There is no settled policy or platform, no general or even partial union of Cubans in the matter at issue, for each has a different plan marked out. One party desires an independent republic with slavery; another an independent republic without it; a third a protectorate or autonomy, like Canada, with slavery; the fourth the same without slavery; a fifth, annexation to the United States; a sixth, treatment such as is accorded the rest of the Spanish Provinces. Were I to enumerate the many smaller parties, about fifty might be named. Republicanism is a queer thing with many; the name sounds well, and that is quite sufficient. To give an idea of the aims of prominent Cubans, I will give you a conversation which lately took place between a prominent revolutionist or Liberal, the principal owner of the *El Pais* newspaper, Mr. MORALES LEMUS, and Captain-General LERSUNDI.

LERSUNDI—Mr. LEMUS, if I understand you well, you would have for Cuba the same laws, &c., as those in force in the Peninsula; you wish that the so-called special laws of the Indies be entirely abolished, and that there be exactly the same administration of affairs and the same general laws and institutions, administration of civil affairs and jurisprudence as those of the Peninsula?

LEMUS—Yes, Sir, that is what we want.

LERSUNDI—Very well, Mr. LEMUS; you and I are both over 50 years of age, and I think it barely possible that I can convince you, or that you can convince me, or change the opinion which we formed during a lifetime.

LEMUS—I beg your pardon, but I can be convinced.

LERSUNDI—I am very glad to hear you say so; but I doubt it. Well then, in the first place, to carry out the same general laws as those ruling old Spain, you must abolish slavery and give all your slaves their freedom, as not even the King or Queen is allowed to hold a slave.

LEMUS—Oh, that is impossible! Our money and wealth lies in them, and we have been guaranteed their possession as property by especial laws, which are still in force.

LERSUNDI—Then why do you demand the same general laws, when in the first place you wish to keep fellow-men in bondage, in direct violation of the Constitution and the laws of the Peninsula? Furthermore, would you furnish annually the same number of conscripts for the army, just as the people of old Spain do?

LEMUS—That cannot be; we have not people enough to furnish soldiers, and besides we are exempt from conscription and military service by *special* laws.

LERSUNDI—Then you desire to retain all the laws that suit you, and to bear none of the burdens borne by the rest of the Spaniards; you are merely to look on and live pleasantly, while Spain does all the hard and dangerous work, and carries out laws not made for her, but for your especial benefit, Mr. LEMUS. I see you do not want the same laws as Spain, and your aim reminds me very much of a little story. While the civil war was raging in Spain, there was no money to pay the troops, and the poor soldiers resorted to every shift in order to obtain the necessaries of life. One morning two soldiers found a cigar in the road, when one immediately proposed to halve it and enjoy the rare luxury of a smoke, but the other said that it would be a pity to cut such a fine cigar in two, proposing to his comrade "Leave it entire, I'll smoke and you expectorate." Gentlemen you wish to smoke while Spain is to do the spitting.

Mr. LEMUS and his friend, Mr. PACHECO then left fully convinced that LERSUNDI had the best of the argument. The *Pais*, however, has not published the conversation.

Of news from the revolutionists there is very little to be had. Political arrests continue to be made, but they do not cause much excitement. The telegraph will have apprised you of the minor details of the revolution long before this letter reaches you.

QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

The Blockade of Jacmel—Complications Consequent Upon Seizures of Alleged Prize Vessels—Bombardment and Capture of Miragoane—The Present Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

This town continues to be closely besieged by the Piquets, who daily assault the ramparts, and at this moment are but a short distance hence. Yesterday a severe fight took place, and many of the young men of this population returned badly wounded. The garrison performed feats of heroic valor, and, thanks to their indomitable courage, the numerous bands of savage Piquets have been checked and repulsed, each time with fearful carnage. There is a rumor prevailing that President SALNAVE intends sending his corvette *Alexandre Petion* to bombard the town by sea while his Piquets attack by land. Should this really take place, there is no doubt but that the exhausted garrison will have to surrender. This rumor, however, seems unfounded, as by recent tidings, SALNAVE is too much occupied in the north to be able to devote his attention to this extreme southern port.

From Port-au-Prince we only receive news through indirect sources, as the courier who brings the British mail was shot by the Piquets, on the ground that he conveyed private correspondence. Up to this moment, nobody will volunteer to fill the dangerous post thus vacated.

The British vessel *Aerolite*, of St. John, N. B., cleared from Boston for St. Marc, with instructions from her owners to proceed to Port-au-Prince should the port of her destination be blockaded. When she appeared before St. Marc, the blockading steamer *Salnave* boarded her, and took her as a prize to Port-au-Prince. The British Consul interceded, and, being supported by Her British Majesty's men-of-war, SALNAVE thought it advisable to relinquish his capture.

The American schooner *A. E. De Hart* was also captured off St. Marc by the gunboat *Salnave*, and towed to Guadives, where Gen. CHEVALIER discharged her cargo and sold it at public auction. The Captain proceeded to Port-au-Prince and submitted the case to the American Consul, who refused to take cognizance of the matter, alleging that the cargo was consigned to a Frenchman and that he had only to do with the vessel. Consequently, the case was referred to the French Consul. Since then SALNAVE has agreed to deliver up the vessel, but the consignee demands full indemnification for the cargo sold, and this may give some trouble. In fact, it is rumored that the French Consuls in Hayti cannot support this state of things and the high-handed policy of SALNAVE, and intend leaving the country.

Owing to these complications, consequent upon the blockade, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Port-au-Prince, under date of Nov. 25, has issued a decree, wherein he gives instructions to the cruisers regarding legal prizes. All vessels laden with lawful produce, appearing before the blockaded revolutionary ports, are merely to be ordered off; those conveying contraband goods are, however, to be considered legal prizes.

The most important event, however, is the attack and bombardment of the revolutionary port of Miragoane, by SALNAVE. He proceeded to that port on board his corvette *Alexandre Petion*, and, after a short bombardment, compelled the revolutionists to retire to the hills that surround the town. He then landed 200 of his troops, and took possession of the lower portion of the town, issuing, at the same time, an amnesty proclamation to the inhabitants.

SALNAVE's position, however, is very critical at this moment. The revolutionists hold their ground on the surrounding heights, where they have a battery which may easily destroy his corvette, *Alexandre Petion*, anchored in the harbor. The corvette cannot anchor too far from the shore, as SALNAVE's troops declared that they would not fire a shot if the *Alexandre Petion* did not assist them in the struggle. No news of the final result has reached us yet.

The gold dollar at Port-au-Prince has reached the fabulous rate of 130 paper dollars. President SALNAVE continues monopolizing the coffee that is brought to Port-au-Prince, which measure has only served to dampen trade completely.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Situation—American Enterprise—Gen. Santa Anna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

The country, at least so far as appearances go, is quiet, excepting on the northwestern frontiers, where Gen. OGANDO continues his guerrilla warfare against the Government forces under Gen. VALENTIA RAMIREZ BAEZ. It is rumored that he will not attempt an advance until Gens. CABRAL and SUPEROR come to reinforce him with men and arms—an occurrence which, however, seems impossible at present, owing to the rebellion in Hayti, by which men are prevented from crossing the frontiers.

Messrs. J. P. O'SULLIVAN, JOSEPH W. FABENS and EDWARD PRIME, Jr., arrived here last month from the United States, *via* Havana. Mr. J. P. O'SULLIVAN has made a contract with the Government for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and St. Domingo. Mr. O'SULLIVAN has returned *via* Havana, and Messrs. FABENS and PRIME *via* St. Thomas, to the States. The rumor prevails that negotiations about the Bay of Samana are at the bottom of these movements.

The Mexican General and Ex-President, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, who is at present residing in Puerto Plata, having expressed a desire of knowing President BAEZ, the Government placed at his disposal the war-schooner *Capotillo* to enable him to proceed to this city.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Proposition to Tax the Bonds—Letter from Gen. Butler.

From the Washington National Intelligencer, Dec. 23.

The following is a letter from Gen. BUTLER on the finances:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I am always happy to welcome just, manly and considerate criticisms upon my public acts. Yours are so mingled with kindness and consideration that I were shameless to do otherwise. Let me assure you, however, that you are discussing a subject—finance—which you do not, and I do, understand to some degree; one upon which you do not even know the views I hold. I venture this assertion, because you say: "Uncle Sam will never tax the interest on his bonds." *That is precisely what he does do and ever has done since the rebellion.* He has always taxed the income on the bonds, and I know of no other income from a bond but the interest. Do you? That was at first taxed at 1½ per cent., when we were selling the bonds; afterward raised to 5 per cent. When we got through selling them we more than trebled the amount of tax, you see. Yet no man or paper lisped a word that this was repudiation or dishonest. And why? First, because it was neither; secondly and mainly, because, in fact, we only taxed the conscience of the holder of the bond—*i. e.*, we taxed only the income which the conscience of the holder compelled him to swear he had when he made his return to the assessor. I saw, therefore, that the good and conscientious alone paid any tax on the income derived from bonds. I saw, too, that the number of those was getting less and less. I found from the returns that a just revenue from the bonds would be in 1864 and 1865, say $1,200,000; that at 1½ per cent. we got only $75,000, and in 1865 and 1866, when we should have had, say $1,700,000, we got only $133,000. That is, only one holder in ten of income was returned when the tax was 1½ per cent. When the tax was raised to 5 per cent. on incomes I put the calculation somewhat thus: if 1½ per cent. will make nine men in ten make false return of income on their books, what will 5 per cent. tax do? You can cipher it out by the "rule of three" at your leisure. I propose to make the income tax on the bonds 10 per cent., and why? Because they paid no tax, State or municipal, and I thought that taxation should be equalized. The howl of repudiation, dishonesty, swindling, was raised at once, and wherefore? I had only proposed to double the present income tax on the bonds. Congress had before trebled it, and not a word was said against the right or propriety of so doing. Again, resorting to the "rule of three," if doubling the tax is dishonesty, repudiation and swindling, what crime was trebling the same tax? But when I proposed doubling the income tax only, how the rascals howled repudiation! Yet never a word when Congress *trebled* it. What, then, was the reason? Because the rascals did not care a copper for any income tax which only taxed the conscience of the holder of the bond. They laughed at the net which only caught gudgeons, but I determined not to be cheated, and therefore proposed to have my income collected by the Treasurer by withholding it from the coupon when he was called upon to pay the interest on the bond. That made everybody pay equally; none would escape then. How the rascals shrieked and yelled in agony about repudiation and dishonesty. Then the Sam Wards and gold gamblers were in travail for a candidate against me. Then DANA was put on the course. Then HAWLEY and CURTIS wrote. Then KILPATRICK and every other scoundrel orated throughout the district, and the *Advertiser*, Springfield *Republican* and NEW-YORK TIMES lavishly launched leaden libels against myself and constituents. But in vain. The income tax, honestly collected, and it could not have been evaded, would have given upward of $13,000,000, where we do not get $1,000,000 now. How many such candidates, newspapers, orators and praters as we had interfering in the affairs of the Fifth District do you think the difference, $12,000,000, would and did buy to oppose my scheme of taxation? How much calumny and abuse from half-starved Bohemians would that sum bring to cry out repudiation, and praise the sacredness of obligations, of which not one of their own they were ever known to fulfil.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the United States Indian Commission—Report of Col. Wynkoop.

A special meeting of the United States Indian Commission for the purpose of hearing Col. WYNKOOP's report on the cause of his resignation as Government Indian Agent, and on the condition of the Indian tribes at the seat of war, was held last evening in the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Cooper Institute. The Chair was taken by Mr. BENJAMIN TATHAM.

The Secretary having submitted the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, read the following letter which he had received from Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota:

FARIBAULT, Minn., Dec. 8, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I did not think it would be necessary for me to write you so soon again on behalf of the poor Indians. I beg you, as you pity God's poor killed creatures, to ask the Executive Committee of your Indian Commission, to employ some competent, fearless person to investigate the recent events connected with our Indian war. I have not the proof, or I would appeal over my own signature, to the people of America, to stop this system of iniquity. You cannot cure by wrong. You cannot atone for robbery by murder. It is my firm belief that every provision of the treaty made with the Indians by the Peace Commission was violated, and they left to destitution last Spring, and that by failure of Congress to make early appropriations, were compelled to leave their reservation and go to the Buffalo ranges to escape death.

2. That our refusal to give them either food or the means (arms, &c.,) to kill game was regarded as a violation of the treaty.

3. That as early as August or September officers of the United States so far forgot every principle of humanity and fear of God as to issue an order that no mercy should be shown to women and children, and that expeditions were fitted out to strike a blow on the families of Indians.

4. That it will be found that at least a portion of the Indians killed recently, Black Kettle and his party, were friendly Indians.

5. That, even if there had been several acts of hostility committed by individual Indians of peaceable bands, and by hostile bands, this shameless disregard of justice has been the most foolhardy course we could have pursued.

I need not go on. You know, and the whole world knows, the sin of the original cause of strife is at our door. We are wrong; we are guilty before God of winking at robbery; we know it; Congress knows it; the people know it. Will we escape the sure retribution of God's eternal justice by seeking to murder every Indian?

I said you must have a fearless man to examine and plead for the Indian. You will come in contact and conflict with men who are honored by the whole people. Congress will whitewash it all over; the Press and people and army will act on the principle "dead men tell no tales." Human kind like to throw mud on people they have wronged.

Nothing could show as plainly as recent events that the reform of the Indian Bureau will not come through the army.

When distributing goods recently at Fort Wadsworth, the Chiefs asked me to take the names of certain squaws from their lists, because wives of officers and soldiers justify their shame by example. Dear brother: Time is short: Eternity is long: God is just. We must be up and doing and God will help us.

Your friend and brother,
H. B. WHIPPLE.

COL. WYNKOOP'S REPORT.

The Chairman having formally introduced Col. WYNKOOP to the auditory, that gentleman read his report. After sketching the history of the Indian difficulty at length, and commenting on the several investigations, he concludes as follows:

In answer to your question of how the late troubles might have been avoided, I would state that, notwithstanding the wrongs the Indians had suffered at the hands of Col. CHIVINGTON, in the massacre of their women and children, and also in the destruction of their village by Gen. HANCOCK, had Congress made the appropriation that was asked by the Department of the Interior, to be used in subsisting these Indians, the war that is now existing would have been prevented. The withholding of arms and ammunition disabling them from procuring game for subsisting their families, which game was becoming more scarce every day, and the neglect to supply them with the absolute necessaries of life, drove some to desperation.

In reply to your questions as to my views of the remedy, to me it is a very simple one. Let us, when we make pledges to these untaught savages who, like children, judge of good faith by performance, redeem those pledges, never fail to fulfill our contracts, and the cure will be complete. It matters but little in which Department the Indian Bureau may be, as it exists at present I do not know how it can be bettered. I have failed to see, so far, how the Department of the Interior or the office of the Indian Bureau has been to blame for any of our Indian troubles; let the sympathies of the people of this great country be aroused for the Indian as they have been for the African, and, irrespective of Indian Bureaus or Congress, there will be such a radical change in the condition of the Indian as will be of incredible benefit to him in the future, and consequently to our whole country. Your noble Commission is taking the proper steps to secure this, and, if you continue, success is certain. In connection I would call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that there has never been among the Indians with which I have been connected, viz., the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, any missionary or instructor whatever.

To conclude by answering your question in regard to my knowledge of Black Kettle, who has recently been killed in the attack upon his village on the Washita River, I would state that Black Kettle was 56 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of High Back Wolf, once a powerful chief of the Cheyenne nation, and the particular friend of Gen. HARNEY, who many years ago took considerable interest in the boy Black Kettle. Upon the death of High Back Wolf, his son Black Kettle succeeded him, and soon, by means of his administrative ability and wisdom rather than by deeds of prowess in the field, became a great chieftain. He was not only regarded as the ruling spirit of his tribe, but was also looked upon by all the nomadic tribes of the Plains as a superior, one whose word was law, whose advice was to be heeded. His irrate dignity and lofty bearing, combined with his sagacity and intelligence, had that moral effect which placed him in the position of a potentate. The whole force of his nature was concentrated in the one idea of how best to act for the good of his race; he knew the power of the white man, and was aware that thence might spring most of the evils that could befall his people, and consequently the whole of his powers were directed toward conciliating the whites, and his utmost endeavors used to preserve peace and friendship between his race and their oppressors. After the Indian war commenced in the Spring of 1864, which war had been inaugurated by the infamous CHIVINGTON, Black Kettle endeavored to restrain the just resentment of his young warriors, and finally succeeded in gathering all of his people together upon the headwaters of Smoky Hill River, far removed from the settlements and highways, and from that locality endeavored to communicate with some commanding officer, for the purpose of sueing for peace, and letting the whites know that his people had never desired to be at war. After many failures, his messengers being invariably fired upon when approaching a United States post, he at last succeeded in communicating with myself, then commanding Fort Lyon, in Colorado; immediately after he delivered up to me four white captives that he had purchased from other Indians for that purpose, and offered himself and his brother, White Antelope, as hostages for the good faith of his people, should we give them peace. An armistice was declared for the time being, and Black Kettle, by my instructions, brought in his lodges, his women and his children, and located them near Fort Lyon, with the understanding that he was under the protection of the United States flag; then occurred the Chivington massacre; at that time White Antelope, the brother of Black Kettle, was murdered, and nearly all his relatives killed, his wife receiving ten wounds; with folded arms, exposed to the fire of the troops, he stood until carried by main force off of the field by his young men; from confiding too much in the faith of white men, he was blamed by his people, who came near putting him to death as being too good a friend to the whites; from that time he lost caste, and fell from the position of a Sovereign to that of a subject, but he still continued to strive for peace, and gradually regained his former influence, until he succeeded in bringing his young men off of the war-path, where they had been terribly avenging the murder of their women and children; and finally brought them into the treaty made in October, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. After hostilities were again created by the action of Gen. HANCOCK, Black Kettle was once more the bearer of the olive branch, and brought his people to meet the Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek in October, 1867. After the war that is now existing had broken out, and after the country was filled with troops, Black Kettle sought a refuge for his family and a few of his individual band where he had been led to believe was the point of safety for those Indians who desired to remain at peace, only to meet his death at the hands of white men, in whom he had too often fatally trusted, and who triumphantly report the fact of having his scalp in their possession.

Gen. CULLEN was requested by the Chairman to state his opinion of the Indians. He said he was not prepared to give such a history as he would like, but he would try to recollect some facts which occurred during a twelve years' residence among the Sioux, Winnebago and Chippewas. He was four years Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and had traveled from 12,000 to 15,000 miles a year on professional duties. The Indians are a simple-minded people and child-like. LEWIS CLARKE traveled thousands of miles through 250 bands of Indians unmolested in 1859, but now a regiment of soldiers cannot pass without being fired into. The General described the heartrending scenes attending the dislodgment of a tribe after their Chiefs had signed a treaty to deliver over the land. The tribe had left their farms, the graves of their friends, and their known haunts to procure food, for regions unknown, to eke out a miserable subsistence. He thought if the people of New-York were driven from their homes to seek refuge in the back woods, they would soon be in a more pitiable condition than the lowest Indian tribe.

Mr. COOPER then spoke on the atrocities perpetrated by HUDSON and his subordinates when they landed on this island. He was followed by the Chairman, who spoke in similar terms of the settlement of Colorado, Wisconsin, &c. Subsequently Gen. CULLEN and Col. WYNKOOP remarked, in reply to a question put by the Chair, that the best means of effecting an amicable adjustment of our Indian difficulties would be to extend American citizenship to the Indians, and allow their Representatives seats in Congress. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to Col. WYNKOOP.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise.

The Irish Literary Society of Memphis, Tenn., recently raised by subscription $700 30, which they forwarded to Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, as "a slight testimonial of their esteem for his services in the cause of civil and religious liberty." Gen. WISE wrote the following acknowledgment:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20, 1868.

To John Loague, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I cannot express the feeling of more than gratitude with which I received the testimonial communicated by yours of the 16th inst., from the Irish Literary Association of Memphis. There is one weight only in the whole touching kindness which oppresses me—the sense unfeignedly felt that I have done nothing, literally nothing, but an act of duty and justice which every honest man was bound to do for himself and his heirs forever, as well as for his fellow-men—to call forth this expression of reward to me. God knows I need help, material help, in my deep distress; but His Providence did not show me whence the help would come, nor that it would come, not only so seasonably, but so generously, touching every affection of my heart. Irishmen know how to value every effort, however feeble, made for civil liberty, and there are no hearts of men which so generously gush in grateful emotion and acts toward every friend of freedom. They have suffered from Old England the wrong of provincial oppression which we are now suffering from New-England. They have bearded the British lion until emancipated Ireland stands proof to the world of what persistent resistance to tyrants will eventually do for mankind, and the Irish blood in North America is one of my main hopes for the restoration of constitutional law and liberty in the United States, for religious freedom, and for the dignity of the race of mankind to which Irishmen and I belong. God grant them health and strength of spirit and pluck ever to maintain the right and the truth! From their good hearts and generous hands I humbly accept the boon they tender without a price or a prayer even, except for eternal blessings upon them, as a people, forever!

I will turn over your letter to Mr. CLARKE, the head of the association here, and I am gratefully yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

PERSONAL.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, who returned yesterday with his family, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City, yesterday, were: Count de Miranda, who is at the New-York Hotel. Senator C. Cole, of Washington, George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Hon. Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, Hon. J. J. Weed, of Washington, and J. A. Dake, of Louisville, who are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who is at the Albemarle Hotel. Admiral Christmas, of the Danish Navy, who is at the St. Denis Hotel. Armand Voisin, of the French Legation, Hon. Hiram Barney, of Spuyten Duyvil, and Hon. J. R. Osgood, of Boston, who are at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut, who is at the Astor House. Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and Hon. M. A. Brysen, of St. Louis, who are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Prof. W. M. Welles, of Union College, Schenectady, who is at the St. Charles Hotel, and Hon. W. M. Stewart, of Nevada, Hon. S. G. Reed, of Portland, and Hon. E. J. Holbrook, of Idaho, who are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SCANDAL LANE

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

It is not on the signboard, Sir,
Go search both far and wide;
Or in the town directory,
The map or railroad guide;
And if you pump your neigbors, Sir,
You pump, alas! in vain,
For no one e'er acknowledged yet
He lived in Scandal Lane?

It is a fearful neighborhood,
So secret and so sly;
Although the tenants oftentimes
Include the rich and high.
I'm told they're even cannibals,
And when they dine or sup,
By way of change they'll turn about,
And eat each other up!

They much prefer the youthful, Sir,
The beautiful and rare;
They grind up character and all,
And call it wholesome fare!
And should the helpless victim wince,
They heed not cries of pain;
These very bloody cannibals,
That live in Scandal Lane!

If you should chance to dine with them,
Pray never be deceived,
When they seem most like bosom friends,
They're least to be believed.
Their claws are sheathed in velvet, Sir,
Their teeth are hid by smiles,
And woe betide the innocent
Who falls beneath their wiles!

When they have singled out their prey,
They make a cat-like spring;
Or hug them like a serpent, ere
They plant the fatal sting!
And then they wash their guilty hands,
But don't efface the stain,
These very greedy cannibals
That live in Scandal Lane!

THE HIDDEN HAND.

BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

Author of "The Bride of an Evening," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE FORCED MARRIAGE.

Colonel Gabrielle Le Noir, a Virginia nabob, in order that he might inherit the paternal estates, hired an outlaw, named Black Donald, to murder his elder brother, Eugene Le Noir. He then shut up Eugene's widow in his residence, known as the Hidden House, and, as he supposed, made away with her new-born infant. But Eugene's infant child was saved, and finally got into the possession of Major Ira Warfield, a tempestuous old neighbor and relentless foe of Colonel Le Noir's. On account of Major Warfield's irrepressible temper he was called Old Hurricane, and his residence was known as Hurricane Hall.

Years before our story opens Col. Le Noir had caused a separation between Major Warfield and his wife, and the latter, under the name of Marah Rocke, with her son Traverse, had had a bitter struggle for bread. But they had got along, and Traverse had become a physician, and was betrothed to Clara Day, the only daughter of a rich doctor. But Dr. Day, dying suddenly, Clara had come under the control of the unscrupulous Col. Le Noir, the executor of the Doctor's will and her guardian. The Colonel had turned Mrs. Rocke and Traverse out of Dr. Day's House, and taken Clara off to his own residence, the Hidden House, where he tried to compel her to marry his son, Craven Le Noir. But Capitola Black, the heroine of our story (and who, though now grown up, was the same infant child of Eugene Le Noir that the Colonel supposed he had silenced forever, and who is as keen as an eagle and brave as a lion,) undertook to get Clara out of the clutches of her persecutors.

It was a desperate game that Capitola undertook to play, for the Le Noirs, both father and son, were unscrupulous and cruel to the last degree. They would not hesitate to commit murder to carry their point if they could not gain it by the perpetration of lesser crimes. But, nothing daunted, the spirited Capitola determined to aid her friend Clara, and for that purpose risked a visit to the Hidden House while Col. Le Noir was at home. She learned from Clara that the Colonel and Craven were going to take her to an out-of-the-way chapel in the evening, and force her into a marriage against her will. "The officiating clergyman is their friend," said Clara; "and even if I could consent to act a deceitful part and should go to church as if to marry Craven, and upon getting there, denounce him, instead of receiving the protection of the clergyman, I should be restored to the hands of my legal guardian, and be brought back here to meet a fate worse than death." Thus Clara spoke in a tone of despair.

Capitola did not at once reply, but fell into deep thought, which lasted many minutes. Then, speaking more gravely than she had spoken before, she said:

"There is but one plan of escape left, your only remaining chance, and that full of danger."

"Oh! why should I fear danger? What evil can befall me so great as that which now threatens me?" said Clara.

"This plan requires on your part great courage, self-control and presence of mind."

"Teach me, teach me, dear Capitola. I will be an apt pupil!"

"I have thought it all out, and will tell you my plan. It is now eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the carriage is to come for you at six this evening, I believe?"

"Yes! yes!"

"Then you have seven hours in which to save yourself. And this is my plan: First, Clara, you must change clothes with me, giving me your suit of mourning and putting on my riding habit, hat and vail. Then leaving me here in your place, you are to pull the vail down closely over your face and walk right out of the house. No one will speak to you, for they never do to me. When you have reached the yard, spring upon my horse and put whip to him for the village of Tip Top. My servant, Wool, will ride after you, but he will not speak to you or approach near enough to discover your identity—for he has been ordered by his master to keep me in sight, and he has been forbidden by his mistress to intrude upon her privacy. You will reach Tip Top by 8 o'clock, when the Staunton stage passes through. You may then reveal yourself to Wool, give my horse into his charge, get into the coach and start for Staunton. Upon reaching that place, put yourself under the protection of your friends, the two old physicians, and get them to prosecute your guardian for cruelty and flagrant abuse of authority. Be cool, firm and alert, and all will be well!"

Clara, who had listened to this little Napoleon in petticoats with breathless interest, now clasped her hands in a wild ecstasy of joy, and exclaimed:

"I will try it! Oh, Capitola, I will try it! Heaven bless you for the counsel!"

"Be quick, then, change your dress, provide yourself with a purse of money, and I will give you particular directions how to make a short cut for Tip Top! Ha, ha, ha! when they come for the bride she will be already rolling on the turnpike between Tip Top and Staunton."

"But you! Oh, you, my generous deliverer?"

"I shall dress myself in your clothes and stay here in your place to keep you from being missed, so as to give you full time to make your escape."

"But, you will place yourself in the enraged lion's jaws. You will remain in the power of two men who know neither justice nor mercy, who in their love or their hate fear neither God nor man. Oh, Capitola, how can I take an advantage of your generosity, and leave you here in such extreme peril? Capitola, I cannot do it."

"Well, then, I believe you must be anxious to marry Craven Le Noir."

"Oh, Capitola."

"Well, if you are not, hurry and get ready; there is no time to be lost."

"But *you!* but you, my generous friend?"

"Never mind me. *I* shall be safe enough. *I* am not afraid of the Le Noirs. Bless their wigs, I should like to see them make *me* blench. On the contrary, I desire above all things to be pitted against those two. How I shall enjoy their disappointment and rage. Oh, it will be a rare frolic."

While Capitola was speaking she was also busily engaged doing. She went softly to the door and turned the key in the lock, to prevent any one from looking through the key-hole.

Then she began to take off her riding-habit. Quickly she dressed Clara, superintending all the details of her disguise as carefully as though she were the costumer of a new *débutante*. When Clara was dressed, she was so nearly of the same size and shape of Capitola that no from behind one would have suspected her identity.

"There, Clara, tuck your light hair out of the way; pull your cap out of your eyes; gather your vail down close; draw up your figure; throw back your head; walk with a little springy sway and swagger, as if you didn't care for anybody, and—there! I declare, nobody could tell you from me," exclaimed Capitola in delight, as she completed the disguise and the instructions of Clara.

Then Capitola dressed herself in Clara's deep mourning robes. And now the two girls sat down to compose themselves for a few minutes, while Capitola gave new and particular directions for Clara's course and conduct, so as to insure, as far as human foresight could do it, the safe termination of her perilous adventure. By the time they had ended their talk the hall clock struck 12.

"There, it is full time you should be off. Be calm, be cool, be firm, and God bless you, Clara. Dear girl, if I were a young man, I would deliver you by the strength of my own arm, without subjecting you to inconvenience or danger," said Cap., gallantly, as she led Clara to the chamber door, and carefully gathered her thick vail in close folds over her face, so as entirely to conceal it.

"Oh, may the Lord in Heaven bless and preserve and reward you, my brave, my noble, my heroic Capitola!" said Clara, fervently, with the tears rushing to her eyes.

"Bosh," said Cap. "If you go doing the sentimental you won't look like me a bit, and that will spoil all. There, keep your vail close, for it's windy, you know; throw back your head and swing yourself with a swagger as if you didn't care a fig for anybody, and—there you are," said Cap., pushing Clara out and shutting the door behind her.

Clara paused an instant to offer up one short fervent prayer for her success and Capitola's safety, and then following her instructions, went on.

Nearly all girls are clever imitators, and Clara readily adopted Capitola's light, springy, swaying walk, and met old Dorcas Knight, Colonel Le Noir's housekeeper, in the hall, without exciting the slightest suspicion of her identity.

"Humph," said the woman; "so you are going. I advise you not to come back again."

Clara threw up her head with a swagger, and went on.

"Very well, you may scorn my words, but if you know your own good, you'll follow my advice," said Dorcas Knight harshly.

Clara threw up her head and passed out.

Before the door Wool, Capitola's black servant, was waiting with the horses. Keeping her face closely muffled, Clara went to Capitola's pony. Wool came and helped her into the saddle, saying:

"Yer does right, Miss Cap., to keep your face kivered; it's awful windy, ain't it though? I kin scarcely keep the hat from blowing offen my head."

With an impatient jerk after the manner of Capitola, Clara signified that she did not wish to converse. Wool dropped obediently behind, mounted his horse, and followed at a respectful distance, until Clara turned her horse's head and took the bridle-path toward Tip Top. This move filled poor Wool with dismay. Riding toward her, he exclaimed:

"'Deed, Miss Cap., yer mus' 'scuse me for speakin' now. Whar de muschief is yer a'goin' to?"

For all answer Clara, feigning the temper of Capitola, suddenly wheeled her horse, elevated her riding whip, and galloped upon Wool in a threatening manner.

Wool dodged and backed his horse with all possible expedition—exclaiming in consternation:

"Dar! Dar, Miss Cap., I won't go for to ax you any more questions—no—not if yer rides straight to Old Nick or Black Donald!"

Whereupon receiving this apology in good part, Clara again turned her horse's head and rode on her way.

Wool followed, bemoaning the destiny that kept him between the two fierce fires of his old master's despotism and his young mistress' caprice and muttering:

"I know old marse and dis young gal am goin' to be the death of me. I knows it jes' as well as nuffin at all. I 'clare to man, if it aint nuff to make anybody go heave themselves right into a grist mill and be ground up at once."

Wool spoke no more until they got to Tip Top, when Clara, still closely vailed, rode up to the stage office just as the coach, half filled with passengers, was about to start. Springing from her horse, she went up to Wool and said:

"Here, man, take this horse back to Hurricane Hall. Tell Major Warfield that Miss Black remains at the Hidden House in imminent danger. Ask him to ride there and bring her home. Tell Miss Black, when you see her, that I reached Tip Top safe and in time to take the coach. Tell her I will never cease to be grateful. And now, here is a half eagle for your trouble. Good-bye, and God bless you." And she put the piece in his hand and took her place in the coach, which immediately started.

Meanwhile how fared it with Capitola in the Hidden House?

"I am in for it now!" said Cap., as she closed the door behind Clara; "I am in for it now! This is a jolly imprudent adventure! What will Wool do when he discovers that he has 'lost sight' of me? What will uncle say when he finds out what I've done? Whe—ew! Uncle will explode! I wonder if the walls at Hurricane Hall will be strong enough to stand it? Wool will go mad! I doubt if he will ever do a bit more good in this world?

But above all, I wonder what the Le Noirs, father and son, WILL say when they find that the heiress has flown, and a 'beggar,' as uncle flatters me by calling me, will be here in her place! Whe—ew—ew—ew! There will be a tornado! Cap., child, they'll murder you! that's just what they'll do! They'll kill and eat you, Cap., without any salt, or they may lock you up in the haunted room to live with the ghost, Cap., and that would be worse!

"Hush! here comes Dorcas Knight! Now I must make believe I'm Clara, and do the sentimental up brown!" concluded Capitola, as she seated herself near the door where she could be heard, and began to sob softly.

Dorcas rapped.

Cap. sobbed in response.

"Are you coming to luncheon, Miss Day?" inquired the woman.

"Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* I do not want to eat," sobbed Cap., in a low and smothered voice. Any one would have thought she was drowned in tears.

"Very well—just as you like," said the woman, harshly, as she went away.

"Well, I declare," laughed Cap., "I did that quite as well as an actress could! But now what am I to do? How long can I keep this up? Heigh-ho! 'let the world slide!' I'll not reveal myself until I'm driven to it, for when I do—! Cap., child, you'll get chawed right up!"

A little later in the day Dorcas Knight came again, and rapped at the door.

"Eh—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!*" sobbed Cap.

"Miss Day, your cousin, Craven Le Noir, wishes to speak with you alone."

"Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* Ee | *hee!* I cannot see him," sobbed Cap., in a low and suffocating voice.

The woman went away, and Cap. suffered no other interruption until 6 o'clock, when Dorcas Knight once more rapped, saying:

"Miss Day, your uncle is at the front door with the carriage, and he wishes to know if you are ready to obey him."

"Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!*—te—te—tell him yes!" sobbed Cap., as if her heart would break.

The woman went off with this answer, and Capitola hastily enveloped her form in Clara's large black shawl, put on Clara's black bonnet, and tied her thick mourning vail closely over her face.

"A pretty bridal dress this! but, however, I suppose these men are no more particular about my costume than they are about their own conduct," said Cap.

She had just drawn on her gloves when she heard the footsteps of two men approaching. They rapped at the door.

"Come in," she sobbed, in a low, broken voice, that might have belonged to any girl in deep distress, and she put a white cambric handkerchief up to her eyes and drew her thick vail closely over her face.

The two Le Noirs immediately entered the room. Craven approached her, and whispered, softly:

"You will forgive me this, my share in these proceedings, after awhile, sweet Clara. The Sabine women did not love the Roman youths the less that they were forcibly made wives by them."

"Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!* Ee—*hee!*" sobbed Cap., entirely concealing her face in her white cambric handkerchief under her impenetrable vail.

"Come, come! we lose time," said the elder Le Noir. "Draw her arm within yours, Craven, and lead her out."

The young man did as he was directed, and led Cap. from the room. It was now quite dark—the long dreary passage was only dimly lighted by a hanging lamp, so that, with the care she took, there was scarcely a possibility of Capitola's being discovered. They went on, Craven Le Noir whispering hypocritical apologies, and Cap. replying only by sobs.

When they reached the outer door they found a close carriage drawn up before the house.

To this Craven Le Noir led Capitola, placed her within and took the seat by her side. Colonel Le Noir placed himself on the front seat opposite them, and the carriage was driven rapidly off.

An hour's ride brought the party to an obscure church in the depths of the forest, which Capitola recognized, by the cross on its top, to be a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Here the carriage drew up and the two Le Noirs got out and assisted Capitola to alight.

They then led her into the church, which was dimly illumined by a pair of wax candles burning before the altar. A priest in his sacerdotal robes was in attendance. A few country people were scattered thinly about among the pews, at their private devotions.

Guarded by Craven Le Loir on the right, and Colonel Le Noir on the left, Capitola was marched up the aisle and placed before the altar.

Colonel Le Noir then went and spoke apart to the officiating priest, saying, in a tone of dissatisfaction:

"I told you, Sir, that as our bride was an orphan, recently bereaved, and still in deep mourning, we wished the marriage ceremony to be strictly private, and you gave me to understand, Sir, that at this hour the chapel was most likely to be vacant. Yet here I find half a score of people. How is this?"

"Sir," replied the priest, "it is true, that at this hour of the evening the chapel is most likely to be vacant, but it is not therefore certain to be so, nor did I promise as much. Our chapel is, as you know, open at all hours of the day and night, that all who please may come and pray. These people that you see are hard-working farm laborers, who have no time to come in the day, and who are now here to offer up their evening prayers, and, also, some of them to examine their consciences preparatory to confession. They can certainly be no interruption to the ceremony."

"Egad, I don't know that," muttered Colonel Le Noir between his teeth.

As for Cap., the sight of other persons present in the chapel filled her heart with joy and exultation, inasmuch as it insured her final safety. And so she just abandoned herself to the spirit of frolic that possessed her, and anticipated with the keenest relish the dénouement of her strange adventure.

"Well, what are we waiting for? Proceed, Sir, proceed," said Colonel Le Noir, as he took Cap. by the shoulders and placed her on the left side of his son, while he himself stood behind ready to "give the bride away."

The ceremony immediately commenced.

The prologue beginning, "Dearly Beloved, we are gathered together here," &c., &c., &c., was read.

The solemn exhortation to the contracting parties commencing: "I require and charge ye both, as ye shall answer in the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any just cause or impediment why ye may not lawfully be joined together," &c., &c., &c., followed.

Capitola listened to all this with the deepest attention, saying to herself: "Well, I declare, this getting married is really awfully interesting. If it were not for Herbert Greyson I'd just let it go right straight on to the end, and see what would happen next."

While Cap. was making these mental comments the priest was asking the bridegroom:

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife," &c., &c., "so long as ye both shall live?"

To which Craven Le Noir, in a sonorous voice, responded:

"I will."

"*Indeed*, you will? We'll see that presently," said Cap. to herself.

The priest then turning toward the bride, inquired:

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband," &c., &c., "so long as ye both shall live?"

To which the bride, throwing aside her vail, answered firmly:

"No! not if he were the last man and I the last woman on the face of the earth, and the human race were about to become extinct, and the angel Gabriel came down from above to ask it of me as a personal favor."

The effect of this outburst, this revelation, this explosion, may be imagined but can never be adequately described.

The priest dropped his book, and stood with lifted hands and open mouth and staring eyes, as though he had raised a ghost!

The two Le Noirs simultaneously sprang forward, astonishment, disappointment and rage contending in their blanched faces!

"Who are you, girl?" exclaimed Colonel Le Noir.

"Capitola Black, your honor's glory!" she replied, making a deep courtesy.

"What the foul fiend is the meaning of all this?" in the same breath inquired the father and son.

Cap., in her free, rollicking way, replied:

"It means that you have been outwitted by a girl; it means that your purposed victim has fled, and is by this time in safety. It means that you two, precious father and son, would be a pair of knaves if you had sense enough; but, failing in that, you are only a pair of fools."

By this time the attention of the few persons in the church was aroused. They all arose to their feet to look and listen, and some of them left their places, and approached the altar. And to these latter Capitola now suddenly turned, and said, aloud:

"Good people, I am Capitola Black, the niece and ward of Major Ira Warfield, of Hurricane Hall, whom you all know; and now I claim your protection while I shall tell you the meaning of my presence here."

"Don't listen to her! she is a maniac!" cried Colonel Le Noir.

"Stop her mouth!" cried Craven, springing upon Capitola, and holding her tightly in the grasp of his right arm, while he covered her lips and nostrils with his large left hand.

Capitola struggled so fiercely to free herself that Craven had enough to do to hold her, and so was not aware of a ringing footstep coming up the aisle, until a stunning blow, dealt from a strong arm, covered his face with blood, and stretched him out at Capitola's feet.

Capitola flushed, breathless and confused, looked up and was caught to the bosom of Herbert Greyson, who, pale with concentrated rage, held her closely and inquired:

"Capitola, what violence is this which has been done you? Explain, who is the aggressor?"

"Wai—wai—wait until I get my breath!—there! that was good. That villain has all but strangled me to death. Oh, Herbert, I'm so delighted you've come! How is it that you always drop right down at the right time and on the right spot?" said Capitola, while gasping for breath.

"I will tell you another time. Now I want an explanation."

"Yes, Herbert, I also wish to explain—not only to you, but to these gaping good people. Let me have a hearing," said Cap.

"She is mad—absolutely mad!" cried Colonel Le Noir, who was assisting his son to rise.

"SILENCE, SIR!" thundered Herbert Greyson, advancing toward him with uplifted and threatening hand.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen! *pray* remember that you are within the walls of a church," said the distressed priest.

"Craven, this is no place for us—let us go and pursue our fugitive ward," whispered Colonel Le Noir to his son.

"We might as well; for it is clear that all is over here," replied Craven.

And the two baffled villains left the place.

Herbert Greyson was Capitola's lover. He had just graduated from West Point, had received a Lieutenant's commission, and was on his way to Mexico to join the forces under General Taylor. He had come out of his way to visit Hurricane Hall, had met Wool at Tip Top, and from him learned of Capitola's danger, and come to her rescue.

CHAPTER II.

COLONEL LE NOIR'S REVENGE.

When Colonel Le Noir left the chapel, his heart was torn with rage and shame, and he determined to wreak summary vengeance on Capitola, not only because she had baffled him in his schemes against Clara Day, but because he knew her to be the child of his murdered brother, Eugene, and feared she would some day claim her dead father's estates.

In this mood of mind, three days before his departure to join his regiment, he sought the retreat of the outlaw. He chose an early hour of the evening as that in which he should be most likely to find Black Donald.

It was about eight o'clock when he wrapped his large cloak around his tall figure, pulled his hat low over his sinister brows, and set out to walk alone to the secret cavern in the side of the Demon's Punch Bowl.

On arriving at a certain spot, he gave a peculiar whistle, which was immediately answered from within by the well-known voice of the outlaw chief, saying:

"All right, my Colonel. Give us your hand. Be careful now; the floor of this cavern is several feet below the opening."

Le Noir extended his hand into the darkness within and soon felt it grasped by that of Black Donald, who, muttering, "Slowly, slowly, my Colonel!" succeeded in guiding him down the utter darkness of the subterranean descent until they stood upon the firm bottom of the cavern.

They were still in the midst of a blackness that might be felt, except that from a small opening in the side of the rock a light gleamed. Toward this second opening Black Donald conducted his patron.

And stooping and passing before him, led him into an inner cavern, well lighted and rudely fitted up. Upon a large natural platform of rock, occupying the centre of the space, were some dozen bottles of brandy or whisky, several loaves of bread and some dried venison. Around this rude table, seated upon fragments of rock, lugged thither for the purpose, were some eight or ten men of the band, in various stages of intoxication. Along the walls were piles of bear-skins, some of which served as couches for six or seven men, who had thrown themselves down upon them in a state of exhaustion or drunken stupor.

"Come, boys, we have not a boundless choice of apartments here, and I want to talk to my Colonel. Suppose you take your liquor and bread and meat into the outer cavern, and give us the use of this one for an hour," said the outlaw.

The men sullenly obeyed and began to gather up the viands. Demon Dick seized one of the lights to go after them.

"Put down the glim. Satan singe your skin for you! Do you want to bring a hue and cry upon us? Don't you know a light in the outer cavern can be seen from the outside?" roared Black Donald.

Dick sulkily set down the candle and followed his comrades.

"What are you glummering about? confound you! You can see to eat and drink well enough and find your way to your mouth in the dark, you brute!" thundered the Captain.

But there was no answer to this, as the men had retreated and left their chief with his visitor alone.

Colonel Le Noir's bargain with the outlaw was soon made. Black Donald was to waylay and kill Capitola, as soon as possible, for which service Colonel Le Noir was to pay him $5,000 in gold. The heartless outlaw said, on the bargain's being completed, "You know, my Colonel, how I settled the hash of the girl's father—your elder brother—and now it is no more than just amends that I should send his daughter to him in Heaven as soon as possible."

In a few days after his interview with Black Donald, Colonel Le Noir started to join his regiment in Mexico, in which, as ill luck would have it, Herbert Greyson was a Lieutenant, and Traverse Rocke (Clara Day's lover) had foolishly enlisted as a private. As soon as the Colonel had gone, his son Craven began to plot against him. Having lost Clara Day, Craven thought the next best thing he could do would be to woo and win Capitola, and after securing her for his wife, claim all the Le Noir estates for her as the heir of his uncle Eugene, and leave his father to take care of himself as he best could.

Craven Le Noir proceeded cautiously with his plans, knowing that there was time enough, and that all might be lost by haste. He did not wish to alarm Capitola.

The first time he took occasion to meet her in her rides he merely bowed deeply, even to the flaps of his saddle, and with a melancholy smile passed on.

"Miserable wretch! he is a mean fellow to want to marry a girl against her will, no matter how much be might have been in love with her, and I am very glad I balked him. Still, he looks so ill and unhappy that—I can't help pitying him," said Cap., looking compassionately at his white cheeks and languishing eyes, and little knowing that the illness was the effect of dissipation, and that the melancholy was assumed for the occasion.

A few days after this Cap. again met Craven Le Noir, who again, with a deep bow and sad smile, passed her.

"Poor fellow! he richly deserves to suffer, and I hope it may make him better, for I am right down sorry for him; it must be so dreadful to lose one we love! but it was *too* base in him to let his father try to compel her to have him!"

Now Craven Le Noir had been conscious of the relenting and compassionate looks of Capitola, but he did not know that they were only the pitying regards of a noble and victorious nature over a vanquished and suffering wrong-doer. However, he still determined to be cautious, and not ruin his prospects by precipitate action, but to "hasten slowly."

So the next time he met Capitola he raised his eyes with one deep, sad, appealing gaze to hers, and then bowing profoundly, passed on.

"Poor man!" said Cap., to herself, "he bears no malice toward me for depriving him of his sweetheart, that's certain! And badly as he behaved, I suppose it was all for love; for I don't know how any one could live in the same house with Clara and not be in love with her. I should have been so myself, if *I'd* been a man, I know!"

The next time Cap. met Craven, and saw again that deep, sorrowful, appealing gaze, as he bowed and passed her, she glanced after him, saying to herself:

"Poor soul, I wonder what he means by looking at me in that piteous manner? I can do nothing to relieve him. I'm sure if I could I would. 'But the way of the transgressor is hard,' Mr. Le Noir, and he who sins must suffer!"

For about three weeks their seemingly accidental meetings continued in this silent manner, so slowly did Craven make his advances. Then feeling more confidence he made a considerably long step forward.

One day, when be guessed that Capitola would be out, instead of meeting her as heretofore, he put himself in her road, and, riding slowly toward a five-barred gate, allowed her to overtake him.

He opened the gate, and, bowing, held it open until she had passed.

She bowed her thanks and rode on, but presently, without the least appearance of intruding—since *she* had overtaken *him*—he was at her side, and, speaking with downcast eyes and deferential manner, he said:

"I have long desired an opportunity to express the deep sorrow and mortification I feel, for having been hurried into rudeness toward an estimable young lady at the Forest Chapel. Miss Black, will you permit me now to assure you of my profound repentance of that act, and to implore your pardon?"

"Oh, *I* have nothing against you, Mr. Le Noir! It was not *I* whom you were intending to marry against my will! and as for what you said and did to *me*, ha-ha! I had provoked it, you know, and I also afterward paid it in kind! It was a fair fight, in which I was victor; and victors should never be vindictive!" said Cap., laughing, for though knowing him to have been violent and unjust, she did not suspect him of being treacherous and deceitful, or imagine the base designs concealed beneath his plausible manner. Her brave, honest nature could understand a brute and a despot, but not a traitor.

Craven bowed, smiled, lifted his hat and rode away; and not to excite Capitola's suspicions, he avoided meeting her for a few days, and then threw himself in her road, and, as before, allowed *her* to overtake *him*.

Very subtilly he entered into conversation with her, and guarding every word and look, took care to interest without alarming her. He said no more of friendship, but a great deal of regret for wasted years and wasted talents in the past, and good resolutions for the future.

And Cap. listened good humoredly. Capitola being of a brave, hard, firm nature, had not the sensitive perceptions, fine intuitions and true insight into character that distinguished the more refined nature of Clara Day—or, at least, she had not these delicate faculties in the same perfection. Thus her undefined suspicions of Craven's sincerity were overborne by a sort of noble benevolence, which determined her to think the best of him which circumstances would permit.

Craven, on his part, having had more experience, was much wiser in the pursuit of his object; he had also the advantage of being in earnest; his passion for Capitola was sincere, and not, as it had been in, the case of Clara, simulated; he believed, therefore that when the time should be ripe for the declaration of his love, he would have a much better prospect of success—especially as Capitola, in her ignorance of her own great fortune, must consider his proposal the very climax of disinterestedness.

After three more weeks of riding and conversing with Capitola, he had, in his own estimation, advanced so far in her good opinion as to make it perfectly safe to risk a declaration. And this he determined to do upon the very first opportunity.

Chance favored him.

One afternoon Capitola, riding through the pleasant woods skirting the back of the mountain range that sheltered Hurricane Hall, got a fall, for which she was afterward inclined well to cuff her servant Wool.

It happened in this way: she had come to a steep rise in the road, and urged her pony into a hard gallop, intending, as she said to herself, to "storm the height," when suddenly, under the violent strain, the girth, ill-fastened, flew apart, and Miss Cap. was on the ground, buried under the fallen saddle. At this instant Craven rode up.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, which is for sale at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated January 2d, 1869, and in it you will find this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. Rev. Dr. Tyng is now writing, expressly for the Ledger, an original story, which will be continued through twelve numbers.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Letters from Gen. Sheridan—The Policy of the Government—Custer's Chastisement of Black Kettle Justified.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 19.

The following letters from Major-Gen. Sheridan, with the accompanying letter from a white female captive in an Indian lodge, were received yesterday at Gen. Sherman's headquarters. It will be seen that the recent chastisement of Black Kettle's band by Gen. Custer is justified on the ground that the Cheyennes had killed and scalped several whites, and had white women in their lodges as captives:

LETTER FROM GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, DEPOT ON THE NORTH
CANADIAN, AT THE JUNCTION OF BEAVER
CREEK, Dec. 3, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I had an interview to-day through the interpreter, Mr. Curtis, with the sister of Black Kettle, from whom I learn as follows, and which seems to be, after close questioning, a correct statement of the Indians who were located in the vicinity of where Custer had his fight on the 27th ult., on the Washita River, about seventy-five or eighty miles southwest of Fort Cobb, and immediately south of the Antelope Hills. The Indians there were encamped on the Washita, as follows:

First, Black Kettle and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Sioux, in all numbering fifty-one lodges. Eight miles down the stream were all the Arapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes; also, the Kiowas, then the Apaches and Comanches. While thus encamped three parties were sent out north, one composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes, went north in the direction of Larned, and the trail of which we crossed in coming down; it was still out. Another party, composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which party returned, and the trail of which led Gen. Custer into Black Kettle's village. This party brought back three scalps, one of which was the expressman killed and horribly mutilated just before I left Fort Dodge. The mail on his person was found in Black Kettle's camp. The other party was a mixed party, and went out on foot in the direction of Lyon, and is still out.

About the time the first of these parties left, Black Kettle and a representation of one sub-chief from each of the bands visited Fort Cobb, and all brought back provisions from Gen. Hazen or some one else there, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party was sent out, which is the one first alluded to as going in the direction of Fort Larned, and whose trail we crossed.

The women are of opinion that they will all sue for peace at Fort Cobb, since the blow received by them on the 27th. They would have come here had the opening there not been held out to them.

I will start for Fort Scott as soon as the trains from Dodge arrive. If it had not been for the misfortune to the Kansas regiment, of getting lost from the trail while *en route* from the Little Arkansas to this place, and the heavy snow-storm which reduced and jaded their horses so as to render them on their arrival unfit for duty, we should have closed up this job before this time. As it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the Cheyennes. Thirteen Cheyennes, two Sioux and one Arapahoe Chief were killed, making sixteen in all.

The Government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food, under the supposition of necessity. The whole country is literally covered with game, and there are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years, and the turkey are so numerous that flocks as large as from one to two thousand have been seen, and the country is full of grouse, quails and rabbits. Herds of antelope and deer are seen everywhere, and even ran through the wagon trains of Gen. Curtis on his march.

The buffalo here are a separate band from those ranging during the Fall north of the Union Pacific Railroad, where I have seen myself not less than 200,000 in one day.

The reservation laid off for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, by the treaty of 1867, is full of game and the most luxuriant natural grasses, as reported by Col. Crawford, of the Nineteenth Kansas, who just passed through this reservation in coming here. Others familiar with this reservation report the same.

Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp.

Very respectfully yours,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

In addition, another letter from Gen. Sheridan has been received at Military Headquarters, in which he says the trail of the war party which led Gen. Custer to the Indian camp was that of a party returning with the scalps of three white men. Among them was that of the courier between Dodge and Larned, and the mail he was carrying was found in the Indian camp; also the mules of Clark's train, and also photographs and other articles taken from the houses robbed on the Saline and Solomon, and that of the war party whose trail was crossed by the troops in coming down was of this band and Arapahoes, and that all the Arapahoes took part in the fight; and the Indian women (prisoners) say that most of the depredations along the line of the Arkansas were committed by these bands, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

LETTER FROM A FEMALE CAPTIVE.

Mrs. R. F. Blinn, a captive among the Indians, has written the following letter to Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding Southern Indian District, Fort Cobb:

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1868.

KIND FRIEND: Whoever you may be, I thank you for your kindness to me and my child. You want me to let you know my wishes. If you could only buy us of the Indians with ponies or anything, and let me come and stay with you until I could get word to my friends, they would pay you, and I would work and do all I could for you. If it is not too far to their camp, and you are not afraid to come, I pray that you will try. They tell me, as near as I can understand, they expect traders to come and they will sell us to them. Can you find out by this man, and let me know if it is white men? If it is Mexican, I am afraid they would sell us into slavery in Mexico. If you can do nothing for me write to W. T. Harrington, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas—my father. Tell him we are with the Cheyennes, and they say when the white men make peace we can go home. Tell him to write to the Governor of Kansas about it, and for them to make peace. Send this to him. We were taken on the 9th of October, on the Arkansas, below Fort Lyon. Can't tell whether they killed my husband or not. My name is Mrs. Clara Blinn. My little boy, Willie Blinn; he is 2 years old. Do all you can for me; write to the Peace Commissioners to make peace this Fall. For our sakes do all you can, and God will bless you. If you can let me hear from you again let me know what you think about it. Write to my father; send him this. Good-bye.

MRS. R. F. BLINN.

I am as well as can be expected, but my baby is very weak.

EXTENSION OF THE ERIE WAR.

The Arrest of Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican—He is Bailed and Released from Eldridge-street Jail.

The TIMES of yesterday gave the particulars of the arrest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Tuesday evening, of Mr. Saml. Bowles, the editor and proprietor of the Springfield *Republican*, at the suit of James Fisk, Jr. The arrest was made by the deputies of Sheriff O'Brien, by virtue of an order of arrest granted by Judge McCunn of the Superior Court. By virtue of this order, the Sheriff was directed to arrest and hold to bail in the sum of $50,000, the defendant, Bowles. The suit is brought to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the defendant's paper, the Springfield *Republican*, on the 28th of November last. The following are some of the paragraphs complained of:

"But Fisk has probably destroyed the credit of the Erie Railway Company, while piling up a fortune for himself. The multiplication of its stock has been fearful. From $30,000,000 of nominal capital a year ago, it has now been raised to sixty or seventy millions, and what there is to show for the difference beyond some worthless securities of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, and a million or two of real estate, it is now impossible to say. The issue of new shares seems to have been wanton and to no purpose, in great part, but to gamble in Wall-street with. Nothing so audacious, nothing more gigantic in the way of swindling has ever been perpetrated in this country, and yet it may be that Mr. Fisk and his associates have done nothing that they cannot legally justify, at least in the New-York Courts, several of which they [meaning deponent Fisk and others] seem wholly to own. Fisk's operations are said to be under the legal guidance of both David Dudley Field and Charles O'Conor, and now both Judge Barnard, of the State, and Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, back up and help on his proceedings.

* * * * * * *

Many even of his friends predict for him the State Prison or the Lunatic Asylum." * * *

These are the principal parts of the publication in the Springfield *Republican* which are relied upon by Mr. Fisk in his complaint against Mr. Bowles.

The order of arrest having been served upon the defendant at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and he having been very promptly taken away in a carriage to the jail in Eldridge-street, at about 9 P. M., on Tuesday evening, his friends immediately set to work to see if they could not get him released. The natural conclusion was that if they could find the Judge who granted the order of arrest, the proper bondsmen might be brought before that official, and after signing the requisite bond and having the sureties justified before the Judge, Mr. Bowles could be released from custody instead of spending the whole night in jail. The bondsmen, accompanied by several lawyers and friends of the defendant, accordingly visited the residence of the Judge who granted the order of arrest. The Judge was not at home, but absent on some private or social business. At about midnight, however, Judge McCunn was found, and when the business was stated by the parties who pursued him, he, the Judge, frankly told them that he could do nothing; the defendant, as he understood the case, was then in the custody of the Sheriff, and that official, according to the law, had the right to release the defendant upon his giving the required bail. Thereupon the pursuing persons sought the house of Sheriff O'Brien. After midnight that official was aroused from his slumbers and the case stated to him. His reply was that he could or would do nothing until the opening of his office in the morning. Hence, Mr. Bowles remained all night in jail.

Soon after 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, there was a large attendance at the Sheriff's office. At least a dozen men of wealth, all well known in this City, offered to go bail for Mr. Bowles in any amount required. After some delay, Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Mr. A. A. Selover became his sureties in the sum of $50,000 each for his appearance at the Superior Court whenever his attendance may be required. Mr. Bowles was thereupon released from the custody of the Sheriff.

It may be proper to remark that the excitement at the Sheriff's office ran quite high yesterday morning, as it did around the jail on Tuesday night. Some persons evidently had not calculated upon the number of influential and wealthy friends which Mr. Bowles has in this City. Nearly every one who expressed his opinion, declared in the most emphatic manner that the arrest of Mr. Bowles at the time and place, and in the manner that the same was effected, was a gross outrage upon the rights of the citizen, and that a practice of this kind ought to be rebuked, not only by the Bench and Bar of New-York, but by the overwhelming public sentiment of the community. A Mr. Lodi Feake felt so indignant at the proceedings which had been taken against Mr. Bowles, and particularly at the mode of taking him a prisoner and keeping him in prison all night, that he offered to become his (the prisoner's) bondsman in the sum of $3,000,000—real estate security—provided he could be released. The good friends (and by that we mean friends who are able and willing to stand by) of Mr. Bowles may be reckoned by thousands in this City.

THE THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Reunion at Delmonico's—Proposal to Form an Association of Survivors of the Army of the Potomac.

A special meeting of the Third Army Corps Union was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. This organization, which is composed of over 500 members, was formed while our armies were in the field, and is the oldest one of this character in existence. Every State that was loyal during the war is represented in it. The following are its officers, all of whom were present yesterday: President, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Wm. J. Sewell; Secretary, Major Edward L. Welling; Directors, Major J. Robert McAllister, Col. Wm. R. Brewster, Major-Gen. Gershom Mott, Capt. G. Barclay Fassett, Gen. Edwin R. Biles, Major E. Judson Clark, Capt. Clayton McMichael. At 2 o'clock a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, at which, on motion of Col. Clayton McMichael, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is an earnest desire among the surviving officers of the Army of the Potomac for the formation of a society and a general reunion of all who served in that organization.

Resolved, That it is recommended by the Third Army Corps Union, the oldest association of that army, that measures be at once taken to secure the speedy accomplishment of the universally expressed wish.

Resolved, That to properly carry out this suggestion, the Chairman is hereby directed to appoint a committee, of which committee the President of this Society shall constitute an additional member and Chairman, the said committee to have authority to coöperate with any of their comrades, and to take such other action as will in their judgment best promote the desired reunion.

The Secretary's report for the six months that have elapsed since the last meeting was read. It sets forth that the affairs of the organization are in a flourishing condition.

Immediately after the meeting of the directors a general meeting of the members was held. Among the gentlemen present were Gen. Sickles, Major-Gen. Gershom Mott, Major-Gen. Pleasonton, who was elected an honorary member of the organization, Gen. Graham, Gen. Rusling, Gen. M. W. Burns, Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, Gen. Egbert Varnum, Col. Clayton McMichael, Col. Fred. Cooper, Major Willard Bullard, Major G. W. Cooney, John M. Cooney, A. A. G., Capt. G. B. Fassett and others. Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman were unanimously elected honorary members.

Gen. Sickles, the Chairman, made a brief address congratulating the members of the Union upon its flourishing condition.

On motion of Gen. Graham, Major-Gen. Pleasonton, of cavalry fame, was elected an honorary member of the organization. Gen. Pleasonton was present, and made a stirring address, in which he conveyed his thanks for the honor.

A resolution was adopted extending an invitation to all officers and members of the corps who had been honorably discharged to attend a grand reunion of the corps in this City, on May 5 next, the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg, the first battle in which the corps, as such, was engaged.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors in favor of a reunion of the Army of the Potomac were approved, and the following committees was appointed: Gen. Hooker, Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. Mott, Gen. Graham, Col. McMichael, Gen. Mattocks, Col. Pulford, Gen. Sewell and Gen. Sickles.

A series of resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Union in May, expressing regret for the death of Mrs. Helen Gilson Osgood, who was Matron of the Third Army Corps Hospital, and was universally admired and respected, was read, and the Committee previously appointed to take measures for erecting a monument to her memory was continued.

A communication announcing the death of Capt. R. B. Newkirk, of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, a gallant officer, was read, and resolutions expressing regret at the event were adopted.

A motion to appoint a committee to obtain a list of the heroes of the corps, living and dead, and have the roll of honor published, was referred to the Board of Directors, with power.

The meeting then adjourned to the dining-hall, where the evening was pleasantly passed in recalling, over the heavily-laden Delmonican tables, the days of hard tack, hard marching, hard tactics and hardship through which all present had passed.

The reunion was altogether a very delightful one. There were more members of the corps present than on any previous festive occasion since the war.

FORGED RAILROAD TICKETS.

Manufacture in Broadway of Forged Tickets on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Arrest of the Manipulator and Seizure of the Printing Press.

For some months past Mr. Henry W. Grinnell, the general freight and passage ticket agent on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has been aware that a number of false and forged tickets have been taken on that road from time to time, so he made some investigation in the matter. These tickets were ascertained to have come from Boston, and as no progress could be made in the search for the persons engaged in this nefarious business, so recourse was had to Judge Hogan, who remembered having seen an advertisement stating that railroad tickets could be purchased at the lowest rates at an office No. 206 Broadway, of which one J. G. Cooper was the proprietor or agent. As it was believed that this office would probably prove one of the places for the sale of fraudulent tickets, a trap was set, and Mr. A. Ackerman, of No. 66 Exchange-place, was sent to No. 206 Broadway for the purpose of purchasing tickets. Ackerman found a man in the office, who gave his name as Wm. G. Wright, and after some little conversation obtained a through ticket for Chicago, for the sum of $14, whereas the real price is $20. The ticket so purchased was then found to be a forged one, and similar to those already taken as fare on the Pennsylvania Railroad, so the services of Detective Hayes, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were called upon, and he yesterday proceeded to the office and there arrested Wright, and also seized fifty-three tickets similar to the forged one purchased by Ackerman, besides several cases of type of the same description or fonts as those used in printing the blank forms for the tickets. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, and remanded for examination on Monday next.

The Alleged Smuggling Frauds.

The examination of Sigismund and Simon Guiterman, importers in this City, who were arrested on Saturday last for defrauding the Government, by means of smuggling operations of an extensive character, was to have taken place yesterday, before Commissioner Betts.

At the appointed hour the case was called, when it appeared that the defendants were not present, whereupon the District-Attorney moved for a forfeiture of the bail of $50,000, in each instance.

Counsel for the defence appeared, and explained that their clients were called out of town on important business, but would be present at any future time mentioned by the Commissioner. They hoped that the bail would not be declared forfeited.

The District-Attorney pressed his motion, however, and the Commissioner decided to formally declare the sureties forfeited, with the understanding that the bondsmen would not be proceeded against if they produced the accused at an examination appointed for the 30th inst.

It is said that the Government has instituted proceedings against the same parties in nine other similar cases, and that the bail in each instance will be fixed at $20,000.

School Exhibitions.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Grammar departments of Ward School No. 44 took place yesterday. Among the audience were a number of the school officers and ex-school officers of the First District. The exercises comprised declamations, recitations, duets, solos and choruses, in which Chas. H. Luscomb, Annie Davies, Sarah Benjamin, Louise Kemlo, Rosanna Devine, Kate McDonough, the Brothers Wyckoff, Augustine Carmody, the Misses Frazer, Geo. B. Dunn, Master A. B. Wyckoff, Miss Davies, Miss Kate Harley, Miss Louise Kemlo, Master Burke and Isaac Samuels took part. The exercises were creditably performed. Distributions of certificates, premiums, diplomas and prizes followed, together with a presentation of special rewards on the part of teachers to those scholars who had shown special attention to their duties during the half year. Prof. Bristow supplied the music on a Weber's Grand. The exercises concluded with the singing of the doxology.

Yesterday morning the pupils of the male and female departments of Grammar School No. 2, in Henry-street, gave a reception to a select company of friends. The following programme was executed in a manner that reflected the utmost credit upon the performers:

Chorus, "Music o'er the Wave," school; recitation, "Somebody's Darling," Mortimer Sinclair; piano duet, "La Marseillaise," Zorkowski Brothers; solo and chorus, "Day again is Gently Breaking," female department; recitation, "A September Gale," William Stoddard; "Captain Jinks," school band; chorus, "Mabel," class of girls; piano duet, Master Goodwan and sister; reading, "Hagar" Miss Emma Wamsley; piano solo, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Carrie Manners; recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," Charles McKeon; song, "Shamus O'Brien," Miss M. Wilson; piano solo, march from "La Grande Duchesse," Ab. Zorkowski; recitation, "The Piper of Hamelin," John Penney; song, "All Together," class of girls; violin solo, selections from the opera of "Martha," Master Feder and Miss C. Manners; song, "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," Miss M. Shea; declamation, "New-York," George Vassar, Jr.; Distribution of semi-annual Certificates; closing chorus, "Christmas Chimes," school.

Mr. Francis J. Haggerty and Mrs. Mosier are the principals of these departments, and are justly proud of the achievements of their pupils.

The German Industrial School, in Second-street, between Avenues C and D, will hold a Christmas Festival to-day, at 1 o'clock. Singing and other exercises will take place, and a Christmas tree will be loaded with gifts for the five hundred children. The teachers are Miss Robertson, Miss Flora Neely, Miss Haight, Miss McAnemy and Miss Pilgarth.

Another Bridge Over the Harlem River.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company have commenced operations for the construction of a fine double-track railroad bridge over the Harlem River at the terminus of Second-avenue. It will be a truss bridge, according to How's patent, and built as substantially as wood and iron can make it. Spiles will be driven down for the foundation of the piers. These will be surrounded with an iron casing, and all the space filled up with concrete to a point about low water mark, where masonry will commence and continue up to the required height. The piers on which the draw-span is to rest or swing, will be thirty-five feet in diameter, and the piers intended to sustain the north and south spans of the bridge will be eight feet in diameter at the base, and six feet at the top. The draw or swing span will be 193 feet long, with a stationary span, on the south side, 125 feet long, and two spans of sixty-two feet on the north side. The truss-work of the swing will be twenty-three feet high in the centre, and ten feet high at the ends. The truss of the south span will be twenty feet high, and of the north span twelve feet high. Besides the railroad tracks there will be a fine sidewalk over. The entire length of the bridge will be about 450 feet.

A Murderer Shot.

Richard Casey, the murderer of Wm. Connell, who, in March last, was sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Barnard, attempted to escape from Sing Sing, one day last week, but was shot in the attempt. He secreted himself in the yard toward evening, with the evident intention of fleeing from the grounds at night. Four keepers discovered him in his hiding place, and one of them shot him in the leg, injuring him severely. The wounded man was not taken to the hospital, but was chained in a dark cell after receiving surgical attention, and there he still remains. His injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1467—Carrington vs. Baiz et al.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
1483—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher.
1639—Goodhart vs. Bokelin et al.
1557—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder, impl'd.
987—Norton vs. Egerton.
4681—Cort vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
1655—Selover vs. Henriques.
1659—Schwart vs. Kelly.
1673—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.
1679—Sellers vs. Peel.

Nos.
168[illegible]—Jaroslawski vs. Woodward.
1681—Woods et al. vs. Murphy, survivor, &c.
1685—Doan vs. Hillyer et al.
1687—Jaffray et al. vs. Denzer et al.
1689—Morgan vs. Fearing et al.
16.5—McMahon vs. Kemble et al.
1699—Ormsbee vs. Brown.
1701—Holdway vs. Carlton.
1703—Eagleton Manuf'g Co. vs. Barton et al.

Part II.—Case on; no calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
159—Crastow vs. Mason.
213—Mindenhall vs. Klinch.
215—Booth vs. Lent et al.
216—De Cantillow vs. Kavanagh.
217—Stelle vs. Andrews et al.
144½—DeLeyer vs. Pike et al.
224—Hobbs vs. Eddy.
225—Loughran vs. Kerr.
226—The People, &c., vs. Stebbins.
226½—Goodyear vs. Destony et al.
227—Norton et al. vs. Taylor et al.

Nos.
228—Bingham, receiver, vs. Disbrow et al.
229—Ellmore vs. E. N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co.
230—Titus et al. vs. Hamilton et al.
231—Lockwood vs. Manice et al.
232—Kuh vs. Carr
233—Duryee, assignee, vs. Wood et al.
234—Wittgerstein vs. Maguire et al.
235—Same vs. Same.
236—Trumbie vs. Babcock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
32—Cape et al. vs. Wagener et al.
41—Breen vs. Brown.
47—Butler vs. Clifford.
51—Crandall et al. vs. De Wolff.
52—In re Koble et al.
54—Ziegler vs. Harmon.
55—Ziegler vs. Harmon.
62—Belden vs. Bayle.
62—Same vs. Same.
65—In re Curtis vs. Brown.
68—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.
72—People ex rel. Virtue vs. Atwater.
82—Crosby vs. Barnes et al.
83—Pratt vs. Barnes et al.
93—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
94—Lissuci vs. Davidson.
98—Sykes vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
100—Valentine et al. vs. Ludington.
101—Civoron vs. Ludington.
104—Chase vs. Teabrook.
106—Kritz vs. Frost.
116—Claflin et al. vs. Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.
117—Fredericks vs. Fredericks.
120—Valentine et al. vs. Ludington.
121—Curran et al. vs. Ludington.
122½—Mott vs. Jewett.
127—Goodwin et al. vs. Einstein et al.

Nos.
128—Nash vs. Sharp et al.
131—Schlisinger vs. Lindslay et al.
143—In the matter of the pet. of A. S. Jarvis.
148—Spaulding vs. Myer et al.
153—Sayre vs. Schenck.
155—Worsham vs. Chem. Nat'l Bank.
156—Sprague vs. Sprague.
16[illegible]—Swick vs. Barnum.
16[illegible]—Challis vs. Cen. Branch Un. Pac. R. R. Co.
173—McKinley vs. Simpson et al.
179—Wicks et al. vs. Thenburn.
180—White et al. vs. Bowne.
183—Clark vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
184—Blount vs. Blount.
189—Ware vs. Reynolds.
190—Duryea vs. Tyler.
195—In re The Mayor, &c., as to Sixth-av.
197—Matthews vs. Cole.
198—Howell, Jr., vs. Smith.
200—Hendricks vs. Scudder.
201—Cook vs. State Nat'l. Bank of Boston.
202—McCahill vs. Noelke.
203½—Brett et al. vs. Van Vorhies et al.
209—Ward vs. Ward.
210—Robinson vs. Robinson
213—Zabriskie vs. Zabriskie
214—Carcher vs. Reinholtz
216—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.

Call 122—Strong vs. Nat'l Mechanics Association.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
858—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
715—Lewis et al. vs. Woods et al.
1305—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1535—Martin et al. vs. Higgins.
1528—Miller et al. vs. Anderson.

Nos.
1511—Cochrane vs. Hard, et al.
884—St. Nich. Ins. Co. vs. H. R. R. Co.
1580—Stevens et al. vs. New-Haven Steamb't Co.
1581—Earle et al. vs. Plainstead.
1582—Bixby et al. vs. Martinez et al.
1596—Galloway vs. Houseman et al.
1597—Sands et al. vs. Jones.
1599—Sass vs. Sealy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
— —Furlong vs. Hickox.
1157—Odell vs. Gleason.
— —Stachlin vs. Koppe.
1043—Bessinger vs. Bernhardt.
— —Saxe vs. Grovenstein.
1150—Zabor vs. Rabe.
— —Lawrence vs. Marshall
— —Swart vs. Lyon.
1160—Klauber vs. Duchman.
1094—Frank vs. Troy.
1158—Drott vs. Hintz.
1162—Hedges vs. Friedman.
1164—Reed vs. Friedman.
1165—Spinning vs. Friedman.
1166—Nooney vs. Murphy.
1167—Elkins vs. Solomon.

Nos.
1168—Leffler vs. Meyer.
1169—McCahill vs. Gardiner.
1171—Marks vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Bowery R. R. Co.
1172—Hallam vs. Gannon.
1173—Malone vs. Adams.
1174—Young vs. Curtis.
1175—Stewart vs. Kitchen.
1177—Lynch vs. Mitchell.
1176—Close vs. Winch.
— —Buchanan vs. Bly.
— —Willing vs. Ellis.
1178—Henderson vs. O'Donnell.
1179—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
118[illegible]—Willis vs. Packer.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

Nos.
14—Ersler vs. Fallesen.
46—McGovern vs. Dyer.
48—Steinworth vs. Altenbrand.

Nos.
72—Herwig vs. Prast.
92—Smith vs. O'Brien.
87—Miller vs. Eckert.
81—Hudson vs. Hudson.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—INFRINGEMENT—EFFECT OF ASSIGNMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PATENTEE—ASSIGNEE.

Lewis Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. James Marsh et al.—The plaintiff in this cause was the patentee of certain improvements in grain drills. He sold interests at various times to other parties, until he had nearly ceased to have the exclusive interest in any part of the country; but up to Feb. 25, 1865, he remained sole owner of the patent for Union County, Penn. The defendants in error made and sold drills of his patent in that county for a period of two years prior to that date. In November, 1866, plaintiff brought suit in his own name, without joining his assignee of a half interest in that county, or any other parties owning with him elsewhere, to recover damages for the infringement of the patent by the defendants during that period for which he was sole owner. The defendants objected, by demurrer, that at the time of commencing his suit the plaintiff was not sole owner of the patent either in the county in which the infringement was alleged, or in any part of the United States, and on this point the Court below (Western Circuit of Pennsylvania) sustained the demurrer and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed to this Court, and the cause now came on to be heard. In support of the appeal counsel contends that there can be no doubt that joint patentees or assignees of a patent are tenants in common, and that it never was questioned that tenants in common cannot join in an action to recover damages for a trespass to an estate, which, though now belonging to them, was, when the damages accrued, the sole property of one of them. Nor is there any reason for an exception to this rule in patent cases. In fact it is believed to be the every-day practice to charge a jury that a recovery can only be had, or damages given, since assignment. No one ever asserted that the assignment of a patent, by mere operation of law, carried with it all the back damages to the last assignee. The words "name of the person interested," used in the fourteen section of the act of July 4, 1836, mean, it is submitted, "persons interested in the patent at the time the cause of action accrued," and not "persons interested in the patent at the time of bringing the suit," as insisted by defendants in error, and as was held below. If it had been the intention of the act to upset the rule of the common law upon this subject, and to provide a statute of descent by which the damages should all fall to the last assignee, the intention would have been clearly set forth in the act. In Dean vs. Mason, (20 How., 198,) where Mason, one of the plaintiffs below, parted with his interest, pending suit, motion was made to dismiss the bill, and also for leave to file a supplemental bill in the name of the assignees. Both motions were denied, and, on appeal, the Supreme Court say: The motion to dismiss the complainant's bill, upon proof that they parted with all their interest in the subject-matter of the suit was properly overruled. The allegation is that Mason parted with his title in April, 1852, and the account of the profits is brought down only to August, 1851. The right asserted in the action was not affected by the conveyance of Mason to his assignees. The refusal of the Circuit to permit a supplemental bill to be filed by the assignees was, under the circumstances, a matter of discretion in the Court, and it affords no ground for the reversal of the decree. It is not perceived what interest these assignees could have in a suit for an infringement of a patent before their right accrued. In answer to the above case, the defendants say the assignment was simply *pendente lite*, and a mere transfer of a license, and was not, as in this case, the assignment of an interest in the patent, And it is said that the law relative to assignments of patents and the effect of such transfers upon the rights of the parties finds no analogy in the principles or rules of the common law. On the general questions involved the defendants sustain the theory of the Court below, and submit that the language of the act of 1836, referred to in the plaintiff's argument means "interested in the patent," and not interested in the damages.

S. S. Fisher for plaintiff in error; H. Baldwin, Jr., and W. Bakewell for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CONCLUSION OF THE WATSON & CRAREY CASE—VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT—JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The United States vs. The Premises and Machinery, &c., at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street.—This case, which has occupied the attention of the Court and jury for the last seven days, was finally brought to a conclusion yesterday.

Mr. Courtney, in a few words, closed his summing up, and the Judge charged the jury in substance as follows:

He first thanked them for their unremitting attention to the evidence and remarks of counsel, and said that it was a subject of congratulation that, after entering upon the seventh day of the trial, it was drawing to a close. He then commenced his charge upon the facts and points of law in the case, and said: The issues upon which you are to pass will be found embraced in a small compass. The case has resolved itself into sections of the law of July 13, 1868, and those sections are the twenty-sixth and forty-eighth. The twenty-sixth section provides that every rectifier or wholesale dealer in distilled spirits shall enter daily in a book or books kept for that purpose the number of proof gallons of spirits purchased or received, of whom purchased or received, and the number of proof gallons sold or delivered. The forty-eighth section says that all goods, wares, &c., on which taxes are imposed by the provisions of law, which shall be found in the possession or custody, or within the control of any person or persons, for the purpose of being sold or removed by such person or persons in fraud of the Internal Revenue law, or with the design to avoid payment of said taxes, may be seized by the proper officers of the Government. The penalty in both sections is the same, and that is that all the property, machinery, &c., found on the premises shall be forfeited. The requirements of the statute are very plain. Every rectifier shall enter daily in the proper books kept for that purpose the number of proof gallons received or purchased. There is no ambiguity in the meaning of the statute; it can only be understood that these entries must be made every day. It has been shown by the evidence that this law has been complied with at certain times, and it is idle talk, after that fact is known, for the claimants to set up ignorance about the meaning of the statute as an excuse for not complying with its requirements. There is an issue of fact between the Government and claimants as to whether 4,000 gallons were taken by Nelson to Watson & Crarey's, or 3,500 gallons, which, it is said, were seized. The only entry found in the rectifying book of spirits received from Stewart is that of 35 barrels, containing 1,325 gallons. This entry has been proved to be in the handwriting of George D. Crarey, one of the claimants. It is, therefore, quite apparent that George D. Crarey is the only person that can throw any further light upon the transaction pertaining to the receipt of the spirits; and the fact of his not being placed upon the stand to explain the doubtful entry must go strongly against the claimants; and further, the fact that he was not called must be taken by you as conclusive that his testimony would corroborate the evidence of the witnesses for the Government. If you shall find that spirits had been received by Watson & Crarey that had not been entered on the proper book, then the whole premises, machinery, tools and all, are forfeited. If the evidence of Libby (the foreman) be true, it is quite apparent that he did not enter on the day the sixty-five barrels were received the number of proof gallons. This was violating the twenty-sixth section and the Government is entitled to a verdict of condemnation. So, also, in regard to the entry of the thirty barrels which Mr. Libby testified were received on the 11th, three days prior to the seizure. Yet, there is no entry whatever in the proof gallon column; the entry made is merely the date and from whom received. Upon the naked state of facts, this property would be forfeited under the twenty-sixth section. There is no hardship in requiring rectifiers to enter the number of proof gallons as soon as received, as they have all the implements to readily ascertain the number of proof gallons. For the claimants to establish a course of business in direct violation of the law, is no excuse to claim exemption upon. For an honest mistake, there is some excuse: but for a willful neglect of the law, there is no excuse. And now we come to the forty-eighth section. The evidence has shown that the claimants were the persons found in possession of the goods, and therefore are to be held responsible. The question now is whether the claimants had these spirits in their possession for the purpose of disposing of them without paying the tax. The fourteenth section of the act of 1867, provides that a tax of $2 shall be paid on all spirits before they are disposed of. There is no evidence on either side as to the quantity and nature of the spirits seized, or as to how long they had been in the possession of the claimants, or as to who they were received from. It was for the claimants to show this, but they have not done so. The circumstances of the receipt of the spirits would, in a great measure, show the design of the parties receiving them. It is for the claimants to clear up beyond any doubt all the circumstances attending the receipt of the spirits. The Government cannot prove such facts, and it, therefore, must be taken very strong against the claimants, as they are the only persons that know anything about it. If they had the spirits with the design of not paying the tax, then the premises are forfeited. You are to assume as a matter of fact and law that the tax has not been paid as the claimants have given no evidence on that subject. So the only question you have to consider and pass upon is whether they had the spirits in their possession with the design to dispose of it without paying the tax. The price paid for the spirits is strong evidence as to whether the tax had been paid or not. Mr. Andrews has testified that the price paid was from $1 25 to $1 30 per gallon. It is unimportant evidence as to what was paid for the spirits, as it is impossible that a man could buy spirits for $1 25 or $1 30, on which a tax of $2 had been paid. The claimants have not shown what they paid for any of the spirits purchased by them. This is a very strong fact against them. You must believe that they did not pay more than $1 25 or $1 30 per gallon, and in the absence of an explanation or evidence, you must believe that they knew the tax had not been paid. The very fact that Mr. Crarey has not cleared up the many doubtful features in the case, or denied any of the statements given by witnesses for the Government, is very strong against him. If you shall find that Watson & Crarey had the spirits in their possession with intent to defraud the Government, then you are to find a verdict for the Government.

The claimants handed in a very lengthy list of propositions which they requested should be embraced in the Judge's charge, but he declined to charge on any of the propositions.

The jury retired, and after a few moments' absence returned with a verdict for the Government on both sections.

On application of Mr. Clinton a stay of proceedings was granted for thirty days.

For the Government, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Hubbard; for the claimants, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Seward.

IN BANKRUPTCY—APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES.

In the matter of ——, *a Bankrupt.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case the Register, in transmitting to the Court the result of the first meeting of creditors, certifies to the Court that at such meeting one creditor who had proved his debt appeared; that only one debt was proved; that the Register inquired of such creditor if he desired to elect an assignee; that such creditor replied that he would elect Mr. ——, who was present; that as Mr. —— had been elected in six out of the last ten cases before the Register, the Register thought it right to make inquiries of the creditor concerning the choice, and elicited from him the statement that Mr. —— was a stranger to him, and called at his place of business on the day preceding with one of the notices to creditors, which was the first he had heard of the meeting, and called his attention to the notice, and solicited of him that he would prove his debt and elect Mr. —— as the assignee of the bankrupt, and after consultation it was agreed that he should attend the meeting of creditors and swear to his claim and vote for Mr. —— as assignee; and that this statement was made in the presence of Mr. ——, who remarked that if he had not so called upon the creditor the creditor would never have known of the meeting. The Register remarks that he saw nothing in the conduct of Mr. —— in any way disingenuous, but that on the other hand Mr. —— was understood by the Register to claim that it was not improper thus to procure himself to be elected. The Register states that he certifies the case to the Court that it may be fully advised of the facts of the case in passing upon the question of the approval or disapproval of the assignee so elected, only suggesting the inquiry whether it would be a wholesome proceeding if adopted and approved by this Court. In addition to the facts stated in the certificate above-mentioned, I have been addressed on the subject by Mr. —— himself, who states that he proposes to make a regular business of seeking out creditors of bankrupts and soliciting them to prove their debts and vote for him as assignee, with a view to such pecuniary emolument as may legitimately belong to the position. He is very frank on the subject, and states that he had no idea there was anything improper in what he had done or proposed doing, and that if the Court thought there was he would at once desist. I have before me now, unapproved as yet, the election of the same Mr. —— in another case, at an earlier date, before the same Register, as assignee. I have also before me, unapproved as yet, his election in three other cases, before three other and different Registers, as assignee. So far as appears from these cases, his election was made in each of them by a single creditor. To knowingly sanction the election of an assignee made under circumstances such as those above stated, would be to open the door to abuses whose character can be well conjectured. A free election proceeding from the real choice of the creditors is one thing. An election persuaded by the importunity of the proposed assignee exercised upon indifferent creditors, is another thing. The elections are disapproved in all of the cases above mentioned.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner OSBORN was called upon to dispose of a novel case, which he did with all the wisdom of a Solomon.

A young woman who does not desire to have her name published, caused the arrest of Michael Feeney, formerly a seaman on board of the Liverpool packet *William A. Story*, on the charge of seduction. The offence was committed on a recent voyage to this port, and when the vessel reached New-York, Feeney ran away and deserted the girl, but she pursued him and caused his arrest.

When arraigned before the Commissioner, Feeney pleaded guilty, and said that he was willing to marry the injured girl if he could be released. The complainant agreed to the arrangement, and the Commissioner sent the parties before the Mayor to be joined in wedlock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Lott.

THE CUSTODY OF A GRANDCHILD.

Andrew Beder, petitioner, vs. Frederick Behrens and Charlotte Behrens.—The petitioner commenced this proceeding by applying for a *habeas corpus* to obtain from the respondents the possession of his daughter, Signi Beder. Charlotte Behrens, one of the respondents, set up by her return that she was the grandmother of the said infant; that the mother of said infant, on her death-bed, and a short time before her death, united with the father in giving to the grandmother the child until she was eight years of age, and that she was now but four years old. It was also set forth in the return that the father was not a fit person to have the custody of said child at such a tender age. The petitioner traversed all the material allegations of the return, and the issues raised on the trial previously had before Justice Lott.

The Court awarded the custody of the child to the grandmother, one of the respondents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DEC. 22.

Before Judge Barrett.

IMPORTANT TRADE MARK CASE.

Charles M. Town vs. *James A. Stetson & Co.*—In this case, the plaintiff sued the defendants, the well-known dealers in salt fish, for a violation of trade-mark in the use of the words "Desiccated Codfish" on labels of packages containing that new article of commerce. Plaintiff claimed priority of invention of the article, and of use of the words in question. Defendants denied both, and claimed their article to be the invention of their manufacturers, Messrs. Comstock & Rand, and that their article was superior to that sold by plaintiff, and that the words "Desiccated Codfish" were never used as a trade-mark by either party, and could not in law be claimed exclusively as such. A temporary injunction had been issued against defendants by Justice Barrett, restraining them from using said words on their labels, and the question came up on a motion at Chambers to dissolve it. Damages were laid at $10,000. The injunction was dissolved, and the following is Mr. Justice BARRETT's opinion:

BARRETT, J.—The present is distinguishable from that class of cases of which Messerole vs. Tynberg, 4 Abb., N. S., 410, and Newman vs. Alvord, 49 Barb., 588, are the most recent, as well as the most distinctively advanced in principle, in this, that the popular word "desiccated" here sought to be burdened with a new and exclusive use is specially descriptive of the article sold; in fact, it is the only word which correctly describes the process whereby this particular preparation of codfish is produced. No manufacturer can acquire a special property in an ordinary term or expression, the use of which as an entirety is essential to the correct and truthful designation of a particular article or compound. The Courts have gone a long way and with plain justice, in protecting the honest and enterprising manufacturer of any good and useful article from the unscrupulous pirating of his special reputation; but they have been equally careful to prevent any attempted monopoly of that which is common to all. (Corwin vs. Daly, 7 Bosw., 222; Binninger vs. Wattles, 28 How. Pr. R., 206; Wolf vs. Goulard, 18 How. Pr. R., 64; The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. vs. Spear, 2 Sand. S. C. R., 599; The Brooklyn W. L. Co. vs. Masury, 25 Barb., 417; Burgess vs. Burgess, 17 English Law and Equity, 257; Perry vs. Puffit, 6 Beavan, 66; Singleton vs. Bolton, 3 Doug., 293; Millington vs. Fox, 3 Mylne and Craig, 338.) Here each party has as much right to desiccate codfish as he has to dry or preserve fruits or to pickle or spice oysters and salmon, and it is a sequence to this right that he may sell the article thus produced under the designation which is strictly appropriate to the altered or modified condition of the principal ingredient. Indeed, the use of such designation is in my judgment a moral obligation upon the manufacturer, for to desiccate codfish and then sell it as a preparation produced by other means would be a concealment of fact and a species of trade charlatanism. The Court will certainly neither prevent people from calling things by their right names nor force a misnomer upon them. The plaintiff may distinguish his "desiccated codfish" as the "Bismarck," (see Messerole vs. Tynberg, supra,) or the "Von Beust," or by the prefix of any other proper name or common word not previously applied in that connection, and not essential to the truthful designation of the article produced, and he will be protected in its exclusive use. But he can no more acquire a special property in the word desiccated, as applicable to an article which has undergone that process than he can to the words "dried," "preserved" or "pickled," as applied to that which has, in fact, been thus treated.

It should be added that no attempt has been made to deceive the public, or to palm off the defendant's desiccated codfish as that of the plaintiff's manufacture. On the contrary, pains seem to have been taken to render the two articles as dissimilar as possible. The one is put up in boxes, the other in packages, the labels are of opposite colors and designs, and the types of different sizes and the reading matter varied, while for the codfish which is engraved upon the plaintiff's label, and which constitutes, as indeed the stamp expressly indicates, his real "trade-mark," the defendants have substituted something which bears a feeble resemblance to a soft-shell crab. No purchaser could mistake the one preparation for the other, and the defendant's intention is perfectly clear. It is, while using the word desiccated, as we have seen is their right, to sell the article produced as codfish of their own, and not of the plaintiff's desiccation.

The motion to dissolve the injunction must therefore be granted.

For plaintiffs, Stewart, Ritch & Woodford, C. A. Seward and C. M. Keller; for defendants, Gilbert & Smedley.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barrett.

WHAT IS A TRADE MARK?

Charles M. Town vs. James A. Stetson & Co.—The defendants are dealers in "Desiccated Codfish," were sued by the plaintiffs, damages being laid at $10 000, for violation of a trade-mark in the use of the words "Desiccated Codfish" on their labels, and procured an interlocutory injunction, restraining defendants from using said words. The latter set up priority of invention of the article, desiccated codfish, by Comstock & Rand, their manufacturers, and the superiority of their article, and they claimed that the words had never been used by either party as a trade-mark, and could not be exclusively claimed as such, being words in common use to show the nature of the article sold under that name. The case was argued by Messrs. Ritch and Woodford, C. A. Seward and C. M. Keller, for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Gilbert and Smedley for defendants.

Judge BARRETT dissolved the injunction, substantially on the ground that the word "Desiccated" was the only word to express a certain process to which the plaintiffs had not an exclusive right, and could not as descriptive be a trade-mark, and if intended to designate an article of which it was not a description, was a fraud and not within the protection of the Courts.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judges Ingraham, Mullin and Daniels.

Killain, Executor, &c., vs. Allen et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Allen vs. Bridgers et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Stephen Wray vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander, &c.; judgment reversed.

By Judges Daniels, Peckham and Mullin.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt et al. vs. Chas. W. Godard et al.; order reversed with costs and judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave for plaintiffs to amend in twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer and of this appeal. Opinion by Daniels, J.

By Judges Ingraham, Peckham and Mullin.

Scott vs. Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinions by all the Judges, Ingraham, J., dissenting.

John F. Butterworth vs. Wm. M. Bliss; judgment ordered upon the verdict for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Rider vs. The Commonwealth Insurance Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Peckham, J.

By Judges J. F. Barnard, Ingraham and Mullin.

Camp vs. Slaughter; order reversed and order entered that defendant have judgment on demurrer unless the plaintiff pay the costs of the demurrer and of this appeal; and if paid, then to have leave to amend the complaint within twenty days. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Wm. D. Robinson vs. The International Life Assurance Company of London; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Daniels and Mullin, JJ.

The Minnesota Central Railway Company vs. J. Pierpont Mayan et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Brookman et al. vs. Hamill et al.; as no verdict is stated in the case to have been found, the Court can make no decision on the subject.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Daniel C. Birdsall, Trustee, &c. vs. John Livingston, &c.; motion denied without costs.

Diem vs. Diem; motion denied with leave to renew, &c.

Warner vs. Warner; order granted.

Chamberlain vs. Dunbar; motion denied without costs and with leave to renew upon affidavits showing due diligence, &c.

Hoff vs. Anderson; motion granted.

Fried vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; motion denied.

The International Insurance Company vs. A. Jacquent; motion granted.

B. C. Wright vs. George W. Billings; motion granted for the last Friday of the January Term.

In re the application for the sale of real estate of L. S. McKesson et al.; motion to compel the purchaser to take the title denied.

McBrair vs. McBrair et al.; motion denied.

Powell vs. Powell; reference ordered to ascertain the proper amount of alimony, &c.

Frances E. Russell vs. Francis Tillou et al.; order granted.

Andrew Lowden, &c., vs. Mary Lowden, &c.; allowance granted.

Cook et al. vs. De Camp et al.; motion granted.

Sannborn vs. Michael et al.; motion granted.

Hamburger et al. vs. James O'Brien; motion granted.

Donabach, &c. vs. Mann; attachment may issue bailable in $5,000.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judge Barrett.

Town vs. Stetson; motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs. (See opinion.)

Thurston vs. Levi; the facts are insufficient.

Butler vs. The Hope Express Company; motion dismissed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judge Garvin.

Wm. E. Paush vs. Robert A. Matthews; complaint dismissed with costs.

Charles G. Schnepel vs. Francis Bernet et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

Samuel Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

Isaac Simon vs. Alexander S. Kaliske; complaint dismissed with costs.

Philip Busick vs. Margaret M. Jolly; complaint dismissed without costs; each party to pay their own costs.

By Judge Jones.

Joseph A. Laurent vs. Adele Joubert; motion granted.

Henry Siebert vs. Francis Bacon; motion granted without costs.

John S. Walker vs. Mary T. McCullough; motion granted.

James H. Todd vs. Chauncey W. Monsson; extra allowance of $100 granted.

John A. Buxton vs. Henry D. Peck; motion granted.

Frederick S. Comstock et al. vs. William Belden; motion granted.

Jose M. de Escoriaza et al. vs. William Kramer et al.; motion granted.

M. Freligh vs. L. A. Jordan; motion granted.

Harding Western vs. The Florence Sewing-machine Company; motion granted; reference ordered.

John J. Quin vs. John J. Burchell; motion granted; referee appointed.

Daniel Coleman vs. Michael Carroll; motion opened.

Thomas D. Taylor et al. vs. Anna V. Taylor et al.; motion granted without costs.

Joseph K. Seymour vs. Henry J. David; motion granted; reference ordered.

Ada Cushman vs. Kate Wood; motion granted; reference ordered.

Henry Demott vs. Lydia McMullen; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were three cases disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions by Judge RUSSEL, two by juries and one under plea of "guilty."

Three young men named respectively Thos. Brown, Thos. Lynch and Chas. Williams, were arraigned for attempting to perpetrate a burglary. The prisoners, on the night of the 10th inst., were found in the hallway of the building No. 22 Vesey-street, occupied by Francis R. Arnold, druggist, and as the front door had been forced open, the supposition was that the parties intended to steal. They were fairly tried and convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months each.

Henry Saville was tried for assaulting Officer Jas. Bell, of the Eighth Precinct, on the night of the 30th ult., and striking him in the face with a cane. The evidence contradicted the complaint, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Jno. McLoughlin pleaded guilty of firing a pistol ball from a revolver at his wife Mary on the night of the 5th inst. The parties dwelt at No. 549 West Twenty-ninth-street, and have for a long time lived unhappily together. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 23, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114¾
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	113⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	106⅛
6,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 ... c	110
100,000	do ... s3	110
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅜
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105⅛
10,000	do	105⅛
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s., B'y Loan, R.	107
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	68⅝
25,000	T. St. 6s, new bet. call	68⅛
7,500	N. Car. 6s, new	62½
5,000	Erie 1st M.	101
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	98
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	89
3,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s.	96½
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	100
10,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	96
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	83½
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	93
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	77¼
13	Fourth Nat. Bank	100½
100	Canton Co.	48½
100	do	48
300	Del. & Hud. Can.	131
300	West. U. T.	33¾
100	do 2d call	35⅛
10	Adams Ex.	48½
5	do 2d call	48
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25

200	Mer. U. Ex.	16¼
100	N. Y. Cen. ... s30	150⅜
600	do	150⅜
300	do	150⅝
100	do ... b30	151⅛
50	do	150¾
100	do	152
100	do	150⅝
200	do ... b30	152
100	do	151
5	do	149
100	do ... 2d call	149⅛
100	Erie	38⅞
300	Reading	97¾
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅛
50	Mich. Cen., bet. call	120
100	Clev. & Pitts.	83½
400	Chi. & N. W.	77⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅛
500	do	79¼
100	Clev. & Tol.	98
400	do	97⅞
200	do ... b30	98½
400	do ... b30	98¼
200	do ... b30	99
200	do ... b60	100
100	Chi. & R. I.	111¼
100	do	111⅛
100	do ... 2d call	111
100	Mil. & St. P. bet. call	66
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
50	N. J. Cen.	115
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	61
100	Tol., W. & Wab. bet. call	57⅛
300	do	57⅛
50	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	75
100	Oil C'k & Al'gany	80⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	105⅛
30,000	do	105⅛
55,000	do	105
11,000	5-20 C., '64	106½
43,000	5-20 C., '62	110
10,000	do ... b3	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R. '64	106½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65	107⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65 ... new	109¼
11,000	5-20s, C., '67 ... c	109⅞
10,000	do ... b3	110
10,000	do	110
1,000	5-20 C., '68	110⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¼
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	65
3,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62½
10,000	do ... bet. call	62
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	90
9,000	do ... b30	90¼

200	Cum. Coal Pf. ... b30	37
500	West. U. T.	33⅝
10	do	34¼
100	Pacific Mail	119¼
100	Boston W. P.	15⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex.	16⅛
100	N. Y. Central	149¾
100	Erie	39
100	Hudson R.	131
600	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅝
100	Panama	340
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81
600	Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
200	do ... b5	98¼
100	Chi. & R. I. ... b15	112½
100	do	112⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
50	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
100	do	110⅛
100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	138⅜
100	do	139
100	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
500	do	30⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$25,000	Tenn. 6s new, c	68¼
200	West. Un. T. ... ex d	33⅝
100	Pac. Mail	117⅛
100	do	117⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	151
200	Erie ... b3	39
10	Adams Ex.	49
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
100	do ... b30	111⅛
200	Hudson	131
100	Ohio & Miss.	30
100	do ... b3	30⅛
200	Mich. So. & N. I. ... b15	87
100	do	86⅝

400	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
300	C. & N. W.	77
200	do	77⅛
100	do	77⅛
600	Chi., R. I. & P.	111⅛
100	do	111⅛
300	do	111⅛
100	do ... b3	111⅛
400	do	111⅛
800	C. & N. W. Pf.	79⅛
400	do	79⅛
200	do	79⅛
400	do	79⅛
500	do	79⅛
200	do ... bnw	79⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	49
100	Pacific Mail	118
300	do ... c	118⅛
100	do	118⅛
400	do ... b3	118⅛
100	do	118⅛
400	West. U. Tel. ... ex d	33⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	149⅛
500	do	149
100	do	149⅛
400	do	149⅛
400	do ... b3	149⅛
500	Erie ... b3	39
100	Hudson	130
100	do	131
400	do	130¾
200	Reading ... c	97⅛
100	do ... b5	97⅛
400	do	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
200	do ... b10	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. ... c	66⅛
100	do	66⅛
600	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛

400	P., Ft. W. & C. ... c	110⅛
100	do	110⅛
300	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
300	do	30⅛
100	do ... b30	30⅛
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅛
400	Clev. & Tol. ... ex d	98⅛
200	do	98⅛
500	Chi., R. I. & P.	111⅛
1800	do	111⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	77⅛
800	do	77⅛
800	do	77⅛
200	do	77⅛
500	do	77⅛
400	do	78
600	do	78⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅛
300	do ... b30	81
200	do ... c	79⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail ... b3	119⅛
100	West. U. T. ... ex d	33⅛
300	Reading	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
200	do ... b5	97⅛
50	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	95
100	Mil. & St. P.	66⅛
100	do	66⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111

100	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
200	do ... b60	30⅛
100	Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
2200	C., R. I. & Pac.	111⅛
100	C. & N. W.	77⅛
300	do	77⅛
400	do	77⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78
100	Boston W. P.	15⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135¼@135 @134⅞@135 ℘ cent.; the market dull; the Cash Gold easy, and extra rates of Interest paid to carry over balances. The present look of the Foreign Exchanges is against early shipments of Gold Coin, and the large amount to be disbursed by the Treasury after the New Year, (part of which will be anticipated next week, if desired by the holders of Interest checks,) is not calculated to strengthen the speculation in the Gold Room for higher prices. Bills on London, 60 days, are quoted at 109⅝@109¾, this difference being made between what is called the asking rate at the counters of the standard Banking Houses and the sales of the same signatures, in round amounts for cash, through the Bill Brokers of the Street. The short-sight rates on London are also easier on actual sales for ready Money, owing to the advantageous terms upon which the Bankers can lend their Money either at Call or over to the New Year. Money was generally in sharp demand to-day, especially in the forenoon, among the Brokers. Many of the borrowers made an early start and bought Money on the best terms they could make with lenders, and the result was that later in the day there seemed to be less difficulty in making up Bank accounts than on Tuesday. A continuance of this stringent condition of the market is generally looked for to the close of the Old Year, but we are by no means sure that such will prove to be the case. The large orders for Currency to go West have already ceased, and the orders for the South diminished, to which signs of relief to the Banking movement may be added the prepayments of Gold next week from the Treasury for January interest.

The Public Funds were weaker by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the registered 5-20s, and ⅛ ℘ cent. on the coupons and also on the 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s. The steadiest feeling was in the 5-20s of 1867, coupons, at 110 ℘ cent. The speculative transactions were not large, as, notwithstanding the immediate dearness of Money, the sellers for a decline after the January Gold Dividends, are not anxious to increase their contracts. The State Bonds were steady, and the Railways lower than on Tuesday night, with frequent fluctuations in New-York Central between 151 and 148⅞ ℘ cent., including the scrip division announced on Monday. The Western Stocks were also unsettled, and the bearish feeling, encouraged by the stories of tight Money, manifested itself in free sales of New-York Central, Rock Island, &c. In the afternoon the fluctuations continued quite frequent in Central and some of the Western Roads, and finally, after the Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold weak:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110
American Gold Coin	134⅞	134¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	68½	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	90	90¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65
New-York Central	152⅛	148⅞
Erie Railway	39	38⅞
Reading Railway	98⅛	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	111⅛
Northwest Common	77⅝	78
Northwest Preferred	80	80⅛
Michigan Southern	86⅛	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅛	83¼
Pacific Mail Company	117½	119⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84½	85
St. Paul Common	67¼	67¼
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	57¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	108⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	109⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	110
5-20 reg., 1862	105¼	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	105	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	11⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	106⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105	6s currency	99⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106⅛	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., n. bds.	68⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100⅛	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	56
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	100⅛	Georgia 6s	81
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	100⅛	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100⅛	North Carolina 6s	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	100⅛	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	62⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101	Missouri 6s	90⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	100⅛	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102⅛	California 7s	127
Illinois War Loan	102⅛	Cal. 7s, large bonds	127
Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1873	100	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex. c.	68⅛	Rhode Island 6s	101⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	86	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	97½	Chi. & R. I. & P.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	9[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	Morris & Essex 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	86	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	113	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	86	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Pacific R. 7s, guar by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875	114½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. of	83½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	89½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	103	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	75½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	92½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks: The January half-yearly Dividend of the Park National is *seven per cent.*; of the Fourth National, *four per cent.*; of the Market National, *five per cent.*; of the Citizens' National, *five per cent.*; of the Hanover National, *four per cent.*; of the Irving National, *four per cent.*; of the National Bank of Commerce, *five per cent.*; of the Mechanics' National, *five per cent.*; of the North River Bank, *four per cent.*; of the Marine National, *six per cent.*

Manhattan	142	Market	120
Merchants'	124	Nassau	105
America	146	Continental	101
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	108
State of New-York	111	Park	153
Ocean	109	Man. & Merchants'	102
Bank of the Republic	121	Fourth National	106½
Metropolitan	138		

We alluded a week or two since to the counter-claims to the *Alabama* piracies, which Great Britain will probably present, to the proceeds of part of the cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN, and sold in New-York by the Government in 1865. That portion of the proceeds, as in Gold, paid into the Treasury, amounted, according to a Congressional document now before us, to $5,844,074, and the Gold was sold for $8,127,021, in Currency.

According to the Congressional document referred to above, the entire sales of Gold by the Treasury, from 1861 to the 18th March, 1868, amounted to *two hundred million of dollars*—$200,325,856. Nearly the entire sum was out of the surplus Gold Customs of the six fiscal years succeeding the passage of the Loan and Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1862. We have frequently expressed the belief that one of the great blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury, especially since the Public Debt reached its maximum at the close of the War, was, that this Gold was not strictly applied to the Sinking Fund, according to the letter and spirit of the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, to the extent of 1 ℘ cent. of the whole Public Debt, beginning as the Act required, with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. Had this provision been carried out, and the Gold not only derived from Customs, but from the accumulated interest on the Gold-bearing Bonds, bought for the Sinking Fund, applied half-yearly, the question of Greenback redemption of 5-20s would never have been heard of. It is not yet too late to enforce (and bring up the arrearages under) this salutary provision—considered at the time a solemn pledge of the public faith to apply the Customs in Gold as sacredly to the gradual extinguishment *of the Principal of the Debt* as to the payment of the Interest. And no Secretary could have received authority from Congress to sell or otherwise dispose of the surplus Customs, except with the express *proviso* embodied in the joint resolution of March, 1864, (voting the existing authority on the subject,) that nothing should be done in the premises to impair the obligation to the Sinking Fund of 1862. And it is greatly to be desired, whoever may come into the Treasury under the new Administration, that the law should be enforced—retroactively as well as prospectively. That the Public Debt has been otherwise reduced since 1865, is no sufficient excuse for misdirecting the Gold Customs expressly set apart for sinking the Principal of the Gold-bearing Public Stocks. The amount derived from these Customs, after paying seven years' Interest, and $25,000,000 matured Principal of the old debt, is in Currency $293,728,359, with $81,537,000 surplus Gold on hand at the date (March, 1868) of this report.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after the 18th of January.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank has declared its usual dividend, (semi-annual,) as also an extra interest of 2 ℘ cent. per annum.

Of recent movements in Dry Goods, the *Independent* says:

"The activity in domestic cottons, of which there were some premonitory symptoms last week, set in with a very decided indication of increasing strength early in the week after our last report had been made up. The growing tightness of the money market was anything but favorable to a speculative movement; but the high price of the raw material rendered higher prices of manufactured goods inevitable, and the moment an attempt was made by certain leading jobbers to increase their stocks the manufacturers at once advanced their prices, and a very lively time ensued. It will not be thought strange that the jobbers should be anxious to purchase at the ruling rates of last week, when it is remembered that cotton is now selling at about ten cents a pound higher than it did last year, with strong indications of still higher prices. Most of the standard makes have advanced from 1c. to 1½c. a yard. The transactions in unbleached goods have not been on so large a scale as in the finer grades of bleached shirtings and sheetings. Prices, however, are very firm, but rates are not fully established. The stocks in first hands of the better qualities of shirtings was pretty well cleared out by the close of the week. The excitement among the leading buyers of bleached goods led to the clearing out of a large part of the stock in first hands early in the week. The rise in prices of the finer grades of bleached goods is well maintained, and sales have been freely effected without causing any tendency to a decline. The demand for drills is good for the season, but mostly for export. Prices steady. Apron checks and stripes and ticks are firmly held at quoted prices, but sales are small. Denims and cottonades are rather slow of sale. Prices are without material change. Printing cloths have undergone a good deal of excitement, and the stock of standard makes in first hands has been very greatly reduced. Prints have advanced about 1c. a yard, and prices are firm at the advance; but sales have not been as large as in other descriptions of cotton fabrics. Agents have attempted to advance rates of standard prints to 13c., but considerable sales have been made at 12½c. In rolled jaconets and cambrics there has been more doing since prices advanced; but transactions have not been very large, and prices are steady. In muslin de laines the trade is limited to the supply of immediate wants, and the demand is principally confined to the new and attractive patterns. Prices steady. Woolens are without any change of importance. The demand for cloths is limited to the better grades. Overcoatings and cloakings are in fair demand. Prices steady. The demand for fancy cassimeres and satinets for the Spring business is moderate at present; but the clothing houses have commenced their purchases, and prices are well sustained. There has been but little doing in foreign goods, and the importations are very light."

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Company for the third week in December, 1868, were $237,022 70; for the third week in December, 1867, $206,536 96. Increase, $30,485 74.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the *Java*, remark as follows:

"In this City we have had a good demand during last week, and an advance of ½c. ℘ lb. was secured up to Saturday. Yesterday, as soon as it became known that Liverpool did not respond to the feeling here, our market relapsed into dullness, with a decline of ¼c. To-day we have been quiet and close tamely at the annexed quotations. The sales for the week have been 19,362 bales, of which 5,623 have been for export, 7,875 for home consumption, 4,269 on speculation, and 1,595 in transit.

The clearances have been: To Liverpool, 7,590; Bremen, 616; Hamburg, 1,100; Genoa, 326; total, 9,632. The uncleared engagements are: For Liverpool, 6,500; Havre, 1,800; Bremen, 2,000; Hamburg, 1,600; Rotterdam, 200. Freights are dull. Liverpool, steam, ⅜d.@½d.; sail, ¼d.@5-16d. Havre—1½c., steam; ⅞c., sail. Bremen—steam, 1½c.; sail, ¾c.@⅞c. Hamburg—⅞c., sail; ⅝c., steam. Genoa—sail, ⅜c. Rotterdam—steam, ⅝d.

The system of selling cotton for future delivery, which was inaugurated by a few speculators during the war, has lately increased, and is now an important element in the cotton trade. Not only have speculators operated freely, but our domestic consumers have caught the infection, and during the past week have bought largely. Settlements of contracts have been made this week on payment by sellers of from 2c.@2½c. ℘ lb. The sales during the past week have amounted to 6,100 bales, generally as follows: December Middling, 24½c.; Low Middling, 24c., 24⅛c.; January Middling, 24c., 24½c., 25¼c.; Low Middling, 23c., 23½c.; February Middling Orleans, 25c.; Middling, 24c., 24¼c., 24½c.; Low Middling, 23c., 23¼c., 23¾c., 23⅞c., 24⅛c.; February and March Low Middling, 24⅛c.; March Low Middling, 23c., 23½c., 23⅝c., 24⅛c.; April Low Middling, 23c.

Transit cotton is coming more into favor, and the sales have increased. During the past week we have sold Low Middling Charleston, to Liverpool, freight ⅜d., at 23½c.; Low Middling New-Orleans, to Liverpool, freight 9-16d., at 23¼c. Low Middling Galveston, to Liverpool, freight ½d., sail, basis 22⅞c.; Strict to Good Ordinary Orleans, with freight 9-16d. to Liverpool, at 22⅛c.

Receipts for the week ending Friday last, were 84,000 bales, 6,000 less than last week, and 22,000 less than in the corresponding week last year. The excess in receipts over last year, which was 149,000 a week ago, is now reduced to 127,000. Low water in the tributaries has retarded free arrivals at New-Orleans. We have reason to believe also that in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and in the country of which Memphis is the centre, planters are holding back their crops. Under these circumstances we repeat the opinion that our present scale of receipts is very liberal. We hear by telegraph that the rivers in Alabama are now in a navigable condition, and that the tributaries to the Mississippi are rising. The Trinity in Texas is still low. In the New-Orleans price current of 16th inst., we see a notice of the first killing frost this season. Since Friday the receipts show a gain on last week.

Exports for the week are less than expected, owing to delay in clearances at Mobile and New-Orleans. To Great Britain they are only 30,000 bales. To France, 10,000. To other foreign ports, 8,000. The total movement since 1st September is, however, in advance of last year to all. A large share of the business lately for export has been the furnishing of cotton for contracts previously made for December shipments. The clearances since Friday are on a larger scale."

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last to 19th inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	895,000	768,000	700,000
Export to Great Britain	257,000	250,000	233,000
Export to France	113,000	40,000	26,000
Export to other For. ports	74,000	67,000	16,000
Total exports	444,000	357,000	275,000
Stock on hand	289,000	315,000	538,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	84,000	106,000	82,000
Exports to Great Britain	30,000	49,000	26,000
Exports to France	10,000	8,000	7,000
Exports to other ports	8,000	14,000	2,000
Total exports for the week	48,000	71,000	35,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10, estate of D. S. Jones, 50x100.8 ... $7,000
Lots Nos. 941 to 960, inclusive, of 3d-av. track ... 40,000
Lots Nos. 1,89 to 1,003, inclusive, of 3d-av. track ... 12,500
Lots Nos. 1,028 to 1,032, inclusive, of Bloomingdale track ... 50,000
Rivington-st., Nos. 32 and 34, and Forsyth-st., No. 169 ... 45,000
Thomas-st., No. 14, 25x100 ... 16,500
1st-st., s. s., lot No. 11, estate of Brown, 25x76.6 }
1st-st., s. s., lot No. 12, estate of Brown, 25x77.6 } 21,000
44th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9 ... 17,070
45th-st., n. s., 233.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.5x16.6 ... 39,999
58th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 2[illegible]x100 ... 7,000
58th-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 190x100.5x120x80x70x20.5 ... 88,500
64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x125 ... 15,000
76th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2x75x102.2x175x204.4 ... 40,000
84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102 ... 7,400
110th-st., s. s., 361.3 ft. w. of 6th-av. ... 11,250
119th-st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.11 ... 4,500
122d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., irregular, }
123d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 505x80x50x225x100.100 }
No. 50 North 130th-st., 386.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., irregular } 10,000
132d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 505x84x213.8x374 ... 100,000
133d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x99.11 ... 12,000
151st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11 ... 27,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 112th-st., 100x175.175 ... 24,000
3d-av., n. w. corner 114th-st., 108.3x100 11x8.3x75.8x100x25.3 ... 800
5th-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 88th-st., 50x102 ... 30,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 81st-st., 35.8x100 }
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 } 33,000
8th-av., w. s., 40.11 ft. s. of 24[illegible]-st., 25x100 ... 3,000
11th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. — of 53d-st., 25x100 ... 4,500

Leases Recorded.

East Broadway, No. 214, 5 years and 8 months, per year ... $1,000
Oak-st., No. 281, (coal yard,) 4 years, per year ... 600
South-st., No. 69, (store,) 3 years and 5 months, per year ... 3,000
16th-st., No. 231, West, 6 years, per year ... 650

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Decatur-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Reed-av., 50x209x51.2x220 }
Macon-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Reed-av., 50x200 }
Halsey-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Reed-av., 50x198.11 } $7,000
Halsey-st., s. s., 4.0 ft. e. of Reed-av., 50x268.3 }
Halsey-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Reed-av., 35.8x268x30.10x265.3 }
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Frost-st., 75x125 ... 679
Halsey-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x20 ... 800
Halsey-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x200 ... 800
Jefferson-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100 ... 800
Nassau-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Gold-st., 40x107 ... 19,000
Newell-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100 ... 800
12th-st., s. s., 193.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100 ... 2,700
Atlantic and Washington-avs., s. e. corner, 70x80 ... 20,000
Same property ... 2,000
Bushwick-av. and Hull-st., n. corner, 100x100 }
William-st., n. w. s., 222.5 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 127x110 } 8,500
Central-av. and Conselyea-st., n. w. corner, 50x100 ... 2,500
Clinton-av., w. s., 326 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x200 ... 19,750
Clermont-av., w. s., 145 ft. of Fulton-av., 53.10x115.5x50x96 ... 12,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 368 ft. e. of Albany-av., 20x80, C. ... 5,000
Fulton and Van Sinderin avs., s. e. corner, 84.11x23.7x99.2x49x100 }
Fulton and Van Sinderin avs., s. w. corner, 125x100 } 21,000
Kent-av. and Wilson-st., s. e. corner, 75.3x92.1x70.3x92.1 ... 2,000
Orient-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 75x100 ... 4,700
Sigel-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100 ... 500
Webster-av., n. s., 546 ft. w. of 1st-st., 91x109x91x109.4 ... 200
Lots Nos. 185 to 192, Dimon's map ... 3,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., Nos. 97, 99, five years, per year ... $500
Whipple-st., s. s., 113 ft. w. of Broadway, 2 7-12 years, per year ... 336

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Cedar-st., e. s., lot 100x200 ft. ... $1,270
James and High sts., n. e. corner, 50x100 ft. ... 200
James and High sts., n. e. corner, 175x100 ft. ... 450
James-st., e. s., adj. above, 150x100 ft. ... 240
James-st., w. s., lot 100x10. ft. ... 160
Rose-st., w. s., lot 75x100 ft. ... 270

Eastchester.

5th-st., s. s., part of lot No. 188, Wakefield, 25x114 ... $250

Morrisania.

Union-av. and Home-st., n. w. corner, 120x200 ... $800
Willis-av. and 141st., n. e. corner, 75x100 ... nom.
Washington-av., e. s., part of lot No. 49, 50x224 }
Washington-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 70, 50x50 } 8,000
Union-av. and Home-st., n. w. corner, 120x200 }
139th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x200 }
140th-st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 3d-av., 120x200 } 6,200

Newcastle.

Plot adjoining Eliz. Birdseye and Rachael Conckling's, 10 acres ... $4,750

Yonkers.

Riverdale-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 2[illegible]x100 ... $1,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., e. s., M. C. A. O'Brian's property, 25 ft. front ... $3,100
Hunterdon-st., e. s., 550 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100 ... 350
Hunterdon-st., e. s., 525 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100 ... 350
Lillie-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Spruce-st., 24 ft. front ... 220
Lillie-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100 ... 220
Orange-st., n. s., M. G. Baldwin's prop., 50x79 ... 5,400
South Broad, corner of Miller-st., 50x111 ... 5,000

Bloomfield.

Broad and Canal sts., s. e. corner, 85x150 ... $1,500

East Orange.

Glenwood-av. and Washington-st., w. cor., 43x99 ... $9,000
Main-st., s. s., E. Hamilton's property, 48x220 ... 3,000

Orange.

Llewellyn Park, e. s. of Park-way, C. Kellogg's property, 4 acres ... $6,750

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	97	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,054	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	598
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	316
Wheat, bushels	42,086	Lard, pkgs	861
Corn, bushels	4,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls	620
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	341
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue very quiet to-day at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 685 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in request and steady in price, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand, but at easier prices, closing steadily at the reduced figures. Sales, 2,627 bales, (of which 108 bales were to arrive,) including 1,927 bales to spinners, 333 bales to speculators, and 367 bales to shippers. Sales were also made of 300 bales Low Middlings, for February, and 100 bales Low Middlings for March, at 24c., and 100 bales Low Middlings for each of the months of January and February at 24½c., ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22¾	22⅞	22¾@23
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23⅛	23⅛	23¾@24
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜@25
Middling, ℘ lb.	25	25⅛	25⅛@25⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	13,048
Receipts last week	20,494
Receipts preceding week	20,240
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	269,547
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	651,459
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	112,884
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	326,154
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here now	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	858,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	691,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	415,000
Exports, same time last year	342,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	284,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	298,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 20@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $7@$8 for poor to fair, and $8@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues inactive; sales have been made of only 180 sacks at $5 25@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $6 25@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been in request at $4 50@$5 40 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4 25@$4 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather firmer in price, but has been inactive. Sales since our last 18,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 10, and No. 2 Spring, common to very good, at $1 55@$1 60, in store and delivered, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in pretty fair request and a shade firmer. Sales since our last 58,000 bushels at 93c.@98c. for new Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 12 for old do., in store and delivered; $1 06@$1 08 for damp and unsound do; and 94c.@$1 07 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in more demand, and 18,500 bushels Western have been purchased at $1 55@$1 57½ ℘ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. Of Barley Malt sales have been made to the extent of 3,400 bushels at $2 10@$2 20 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet and quoted lower. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels Western at 74½c.@75c., in store, and 77c., afloat, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in quite limited request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The receipts week ending to-day were 82,060 Hides; sales, 75,557 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., 22½c. gold, selected; 16,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 22¾c. gold, selected; 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22@22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 9,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 2,502 Dry Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 9,700 Dry Texas, 23@27 lbs., part 22½c.@23½c., currency, as they run; 805 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 350 Dry Sisal, 19 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry California, 23 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet Salted California, 60 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 2,400 City Slaughters, 70@80 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 47,146, (same time last year, 111,500,) and 350 bales, as follows: 2,446 Buenos Ayres; 3,700 Bogota; 4,000 Mexican; 15,000 Texas and Southern; 350 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS—Eastern have been salable and firm at $3 ℘ 1,000.

LIME—Has been in demand at steady rates, including Rockland; $1 60 for Common and $2 for Lump ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been quoted firm in prices, but has exhibited less activity.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails for New-Orleans at buoyant prices. Other kinds dull. We quote: Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 68c.@82c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Resin at $2 30@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 37½; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 55; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet at 17¾c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 29½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, yet quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 for New Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for Old Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller February, part at $28 12½ ℘ bbl. City dressed Hogs continue in good demand at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb.; Western at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats continue salable and firm. Sales equal to 130 packages, at 13c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet at steady prices; sales equal 175 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@14c., and Short Rib at 14½c. ℘ lb. Lard has been in fair request, closing more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17¼c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. for Prime City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for prime to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,750 tierces Prime Steam, December and February delivery, sellers' options, at 17¼c.@17½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in more demand, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$37 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate request at $30@ 33 ℘ bbl.; sales 290 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been less active at former prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℘ lb	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	18½@19¼
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 15c.@16c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 170 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@13½c., and 125 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand at 13¾c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 54,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11¾c.; also, 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales 205 bbls., chiefly at $1 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has attracted rather more attention, especially from manufacturers, yet the actual dealings have been limited. Prices have been quoted firm.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	4[illegible]@46
Common and ¼ fleece	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@35
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	30@33
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@22
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	38@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	25@30

PULLED WOOL.

Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@40
No. 2	33@38
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	38@43
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, with 519 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton on private terms; 25,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 8¼d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; and 800 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, by sail, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, a British ship, with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. By Grau's New-York Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Stoddart, Polk, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Rose Eytinge Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DRESS FANCY BALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Colman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JENNY LIND, STRING OF PEARLS, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
IL TROVATORE, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 768 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram from Berlin announces that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers of Europe, to effect an amicable settlement of the questions in dispute between Turkey and Greece.

The Government at Athens has asked of the Chambers a credit of 10,000,000 drachms.

A petition, signed by a great many members of Parliament, has been presented to REVERDY JOHNSON, requesting him to urge our Government to adopt a system of penny postage between the United States and Great Britain.

GENERAL.

The Idaho Legislature met on the 9th inst. at Boise City. Gov. BULLARD, in his message, complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs in the Territory, and says many of the post routes have been laid out by persons who had no knowledge of the geography of the country.

Dr. BRENNAN, who has been on trial at New-Haven, Conn., charged with having committed a rape upon the person of MARY ANN SHEEHAN, who afterward died in giving birth to a child, was yesterday discharged from custody. The only evidence against the accused was the dying declaration of the unfortunate girl, and this the Court refused to admit, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in consequence.

The letter carriers of Baltimore appeared yesterday in uniform—gray suits and brass buttons.

Mr. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of War, in reply to a letter written by a gentleman of this City, says that Americans contemplating a residence abroad for any length of time will doubtless save themselves much inconvenience by taking out passports.

The City Marshal of Portland, Me., with several assistants, made a seizure of liquors at the New-Portsmouth Hotel, yesterday, obtaining, however, but a small stock, including valuable wines and champagne. The affair caused considerable talk in the city.

Congressman DAWES has written a letter to the armorers of Springfield, Mass., advising them to take their four-fifths pay offered to them, under protest. He thinks that Congress will eventually make the matter all right.

GEORGE D. THOMAS, an old man of 60, who was, about four years ago, convicted in the United States Court of passing counterfeit national currency, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at Washington, was released from that institution, he having been pardoned by President JOHNSON.

The Legislature of British Columbia has been opened by Gov. SEYMOUR. In his message he says that the question of confederation is somewhat stationary at present, pending the settlement of the Hudson Bay Company's claims.

A house on the farm of Mr. JOSEPH WEST, near Pleasant Valley, N. Y., occupied by the family of one of his hands named ADAMS, caught fire from some unknown cause, during the absence of both ADAMS and his wife, on Tuesday afternoon, and was entirely consumed together with two children, a boy and a girl, one six years old and the other two, who had been locked up in the house and left alone.

A special meeting of the United States Indian Commission was held last evening in the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to hear a report from Col. WYNKOOP, late Government Indian Agent for the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Apache Indians, as to the cause of his resignation, and on the condition of the Indian tribes at the seat of war. Mr. BENJ. TATHAM presided. The proceedings were very interesting.

The Congressional Committee on Election Frauds continued in session yesterday in this City, with closed doors. Several additional witnesses were examined, after which the Committee adjourned until to-day.

The jury in the Young murder case, which has been on trial in Indianapolis for several days, after having been out thirty-six hours, failed to agree, and accordingly they have been discharged and a new trial ordered. The case of the editors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and *Journal*, who are charged with contempt of Court in the publication of the testimony in this murder trial, is to be argued to-day. Their counsel, S. E. PERKINS and J. W. GORDON, propose to make an elaborate argument upon the power of the Court and the rights of the Press, in order to settle the question in regard to the province of newspapers in publishing evidence in a case upon trial before a Court open to the public.

A telegram from Louisville, Ky., states that TUCKER & Co., bankers, of that city, have failed for a large amount; the exact liabilities are not yet announced. Another dispatch says the liabilities of GEORGE WHITE and MICHAEL SPEIR, of St. Louis, Mo., bankrupts, amount to $67,787. The indebtedness is said to be mainly to New-York merchants.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention, for nominating candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, will be held in Eagle Hall, Concord, on Wednesday, the 20th of January. The call invites all citizens who are in favor of strict economy in the administration of National and State Governments, to attend the primary meetings held for choosing delegates to the several conventions.

The trial of Mr. TWITCHELL, in Philadelphia, who is charged, with the assistance of his wife, with having murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. HILL, was resumed yesterday. The officer who was first called to the scene of the murder, testified as to the condition of things at the time of his arrival, and to the amount of money and other valuables he found there. It is claimed for the defence that witnesses will be produced who, before TWITCHELL and his wife returned from their ride on the Sunday evening of the murder, saw two suspicious-looking men scale the fence of the yard of the blood-stained house. Other evidence, it is said, will be adduced to show that the murdered woman had a secret and malignant enemy bent upon killing her.

RICHARD CASEY, who is serving a life-long term in the Sing Sing Prison for the murder of WM. CONNELL, in this City, attempted to escape, one day last week, and was shot in the leg by one of the keepers. His injuries are not of a serious character.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, yesterday, our Havana letter came duly to hand. It gives, however, no assurance of any change in the political situation of the island. Our Hayti and St. Domingo correspondence, partially received by way of Cuba, have also reached us. Our correspondent, writing from Jacmel, supplies brief but interesting facts concerning the struggle in progress in the last-named Republic.

A meeting of commercial travelers was held at 1 o'clock yesterday, in the Astor House, for the purpose of securing the abolition of the present obnoxious license laws of the various cities and States. A Committee was appointed to raise subscriptions in order to test the legality of the license laws with reference to commercial travelers.

The members of the Third Army Corps had a reunion yesterday at Delmonico's, at which preparations were made for the anniversary meeting on May 5, and preliminary steps were taken toward bringing together the survivors of the Army of the Potomac in an association similar to those formed by the armies of the West.

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, editor and proprietor of the Springfield *Republican*, was brought to the Sheriff's office yesterday and discharged, after having given the requisite security for his appearance in the Superior Court, to answer the charge of libel against Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Mr. A. A. SELOVER became his bondsmen.

A bark of 700 tons, named the *James A. Borland*, was launched yesterday afternoon from the ship-yard of Mr. WM. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street and East River.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, three prisoners were convicted of burglary and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each. JNO. MCLOUGHLIN was arraigned for attempting to shoot his wife, and upon pleading "guilty," was remanded for sentence.

An interesting lecture on the Primeval Flora was delivered last evening at Steinway Hall by President DAWSON, of McGill College, Montreal.

Yesterday Commissioner BETTS declared the bail of SIGISMUND and SIMON GUITERMANN forfeited, because they failed to appear at an examination of the charges against them for defrauding the Government by means of false Custom-house returns.

Cotton was in rather better demand yesterday at easier prices. Breadstuffs were quiet; Flour and Oats heavy; Wheat and Corn firmer. Provisions were in request; Pork, Hogs and Lard were quoted stronger. Groceries dull. Freights firmer, with moderate engagements.

Work or Play?

Our national legislators may find leisure, during the holidays, to determine the course to be pursued when these come to an end. There is evidently much doubt upon the subject. We have charitably supposed that the listlessness evinced since the session opened was a mere ante-Christmas accident, to be atoned for after the 5th of January by downright hard work. On no other hypothesis did it seem possible to explain the procrastination and neglect which have been apparent in regard to every important subject. It seems, however, that what we supposed to be accidental really was intentional on the part of many, and that the trifling witnessed these three weeks is to be continued through the remainder of of the session. "Nearly all the leading members," writes our Washington correspondent, "are of the opinion that nothing is actually *necessary* at this session beyond the Appropriation bills."

We hope that "the leading members," and the members who are not "leading," will return from their home visits with a different impression. The prevailing opinion among the people is that a great deal is actually necessary this session to meet urgent wants, and to institute reforms which cannot be deferred until another session without grievous injury and wrong. It is not enough that Gen. GRANT has been elected President, and that his friends will be sufficiently strong in the next Congress to give effect to the reformatory measures of his administration. The fact is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it furnishes no excuse for negligence on the part of the present Congress. It has a duty to perform wholly independent of the next President, and the duty of providing legislation that is needed *now*, of doing a work that is expected *now*, of inaugurating those measures of improvement and relief which are requisite *now*, and which the new Administration should complete and execute.

Mr. COLFAX expressed the popular demand the other night at Philadelphia, when he pledged the Grant administration to "the most searching retrenchment; honesty, efficiency, and higher character in all connected with the public service; rigid guardianship of the Treasury against unwise and extravagant schemes; a financial policy which shall maintain our credit untarnished, appreciate our currency, and place us on the firm rock of specie payments." The programme is too comprehensive to be realized in the seven or eight weeks which will remain of the present session. But there are portions of it which are practicable, and to these members should apply themselves, on reassembling, if they would not scandalize their party and do injustice to the country.

Appropriation bills are confessedly necessary, even in the opinion of "leading members." Their policy of laziness does not extend to the voting away of money. The task of providing for the national expenditures, however, presupposes considerable attention to the expenses to be covered. Retrenchment, therefore, is at this moment in order; not a hasty cutting down of estimates, to be hereafter amended by deficiency bills, but a thorough and careful reduction of expenses, with a due regard to the requirements of the public service. Mr. MCCULLOCH has shown not only that a large saving is possible in almost every department, but that it is essential to prevent higher taxation. Here, then, is one work so actually necessary that it cannot be postponed with safety.

The public credit, too, calls for immediate attention. It cannot be improved by any mere theorizing on the subject of resumption. Schemes relating to that subject are well in their way, and perhaps necessary; but whatever be the policy of the incoming administration, it is in the power of the present Congress to accelerate resumption simply by bettering the condition of the Treasury. To do this, we must have retrenchment accompanied by an increased productiveness of the revenue, as the result of increased efficiency and integrity in the internal revenue service and of an intelligent and just revision of the Customs' duties. Not only has the latter object been thus far neglected, but its attainment has been rendered more remote than ever by the favor shown toward changes in the direction of monopoly. If the National credit is to be strengthened, prohibitory duties will have to be discarded and duties adjusted with a view to productiveness put in their place. The fondness for doing little or nothing may seduce members into the neglect of the thing most wanted; but at least they may be asked not to make matters worse by piling up obstacles at the instance of a few importunate interests.

The virtue of denial ought to be pushed yet further. The "rigid guardianship of the Treasury," which Mr. COLFAX promises, is a duty quite as incumbent on and after the 5th of January as on and after the 4th of March. Unless fulfilled in the intervening period, brief though it be, much damage will be done. Magnificent schemes are already on the carpet. One project has been started which alone would bankrupt the Treasury, and others little less dangerous are spoken of as in preparation. Whether these come in the shape of claims to be paid, or of aid to be rendered to enterprise, or of the acquisition of territory, but one safe course is open. All should be rejected. But even the rejection of these and similar projects implies greater vigilance and a keener appreciation of public necessities than have yet been apparent.

We would not mar the holidays by fruitlessly complaining. Congress is made up of mortals, who are not required to forswear enjoyment. If they would relish it honestly, however, and disport themselves with a good conscience, we recommend them to resolve upon disregarding those "leading members" who would consecrate the remainder of the session to serene self-contemplation instead of rough and patient work.

The Eastern Question—The Dangers of the Situation.

Whatever may be the end of the present Greco-Turkish difficulty, it serves to remind Europe unpleasantly that the Eastern question, with all its formidable complications, is in abeyance only, and as far from a permanent settlement as it was fifteen years ago. The pressure of the Great Powers may be exercised successfully on behalf of the maintenance of peace for the present. Greece may be induced to desist from all overt acts of war, and from affording material assistance to the Cretan insurgents in the shape of money furnished by the Government and men raised with its implied sanction. She may even abstain from any manifestation of sympathy with the insurgent cause, and enforce her neutrality laws with all possible rigor. On the other hand, Turkey may possibly be compelled, in return for the moral support extended by the Western Powers, and on condition of being guaranteed against Greek interference in Crete, to remove the grievances under which the Christian population of that island has long been suffering. This is a possible solution of the immediate and pressing difficulty which threatens to disturb the peace of Europe at the present moment. But he would be a sanguine man who could venture in that case to look forward to anything like a firm and assured peace. The political forces which resulted in the outbreak of 1854 are still in existence, and may at any moment produce an even more disastrous convulsion.

It is now nearly six weeks ago that Lord STANLEY, speaking of affairs in the East, made use of the following words, to which, though scarcely understood at the time, recent events have given deep significance:

> "I am afraid that no one who looks to that quarter of the world can doubt that trouble is gathering there. It may come quickly, or it may be deferred for years, but come it probably will. Now, that is a a state of things to which we ought not to shut our eyes. Fifteen years ago we refused to see in time what was then obviously impending, and the result was that to everybody's dissatisfaction we drifted (it was a very happy phrase) into the Crimean war."

And in the same speech, while expressing "sincere sympathy" with the Christian populations of the East, he warned them that, though their aspirations might be natural, "anarchy was not progress," and that it was not wise to pull down that for which they had provided no substitute. Greece, in particular, he cautioned against "vague dreams of aggrandizement," and against "a policy of fostering disturbance," and recommended rather an effort to make her internal government "more worthy of a civilized country, and of the destinies she believed to be hers in the future." By doing so, she might, he said, become "the model State of the East, and exercise over the Christian races there an almost incalculable influence." Now as Lord STANLEY is known to be neither a fanatical adherent of the extreme pro-Turkish policy of Lord PALMERSTON, nor an alarmist, these remarks were subjected to considerable criticism by those who had not the means of information at his Lordship's disposal. But his warnings to Greece were disregarded, and his forebodings have proved only too well founded. Greece, it seems, so far disdained to heed the former, that not only were troops for service in Crete openly recruited in Athens without interference, but money for their equipment was advanced by the Government, and they were further permitted to parade in front of the Turkish Legation. The crisis dreaded by Lord STANLEY was not long delayed, and while there is ground for hoping even yet that the outbreak of actual hostilities may be averted, it is impossible to overlook the dangers of the situation.

The Spanish insurrection and the political struggle in England have absorbed so large a share of attention amid European affairs of late that many political movements and indications in the East, which at other times would have excited general interest and anxiety, have been almost universally overlooked. Lord STANLEY'S speech was delivered on Nov. 25; it was not until a fortnight later that the English and French journals began to treat the "cloud in the East" as fraught with anything like serious cause for apprehension, and it was only on the 11th of this month that the first telegraphic intimation of the gravity of the situation, and the dispatch of the Turkish *ultimatum*, reached this country. And yet it cannot be said that affairs in the East have presented a settled appearance for many months past. It was clear from the first that the dead-lock between Turkey and Greece must come to an end, one way or the other, before long. Whatever the avowed policy of the Russian Government may have been, it is now impossible to suppose that the ambition of generations has been really abandoned, or that her old weapons have been laid aside. Now, as ever, Russia looks to the possession of Constantinople as the first and most indispensable step in her career of aggrandizement, and if the time is not ripe for open aggression, she can still effectually forward her purposes by ceaseless intrigue, by fomenting intestinal disturbances throughout the Ottoman Empire, and by thus shaking its credit, preventing the development of its resources, and endangering its stability. On the other hand, the interests of England and France are even more violently opposed to those of Russia in this matter than they were in 1854. The necessity for England to maintain her position in the East, and her hold on her Indian possessions increases every day. And if Russia were to become a really great naval Power, as she infallibly would do if once mistress of Constantinople, the European supremacy of France, already threatened by the military power of Prussia, would be forever gone. Both these Powers would fight, however much such a course would be against the will of one of them at least, rather than see Russia successful in her schemes of conquest. And yet every day that the Turkish forces are kept on a war footing, and Turkish finances strained, in order to guard against apprehended disturbances, Russia gains a step toward the attainment of her grand object. If she cannot crush Turkey by main force, she can gradually undermine her strength, without exposing herself to the risk of another war, which might prove as disastrous to her as that to which the Emperor NICHOLAS so haughtily challenged the Western Powers fifteen years ago. Turkey, doubtless, feels that her existence depends upon an end being put to foreign intrigue within her dominions, and relies upon her Western allies to secure the attainment of that object. Greece, on the other hand, acting as the agent of Russia, seems determined to persevere in a course of aggression, as far as she can, until actually forced to retreat by external pressure. Here lie the elements of danger, and even if diplomacy should be successful in smoothing over things for the present, we fear that the permanent reconciliation of opposing interests in the East will prove a task too great for its resources. Trouble probably will come, as Lord STANLEY says, and all that can be hoped is that it may be deferred until the natural course of events may render feasible a solution of the Eastern question, so long the nightmare of Europe, without so widespread a European convulsion as that which would now result from an outbreak of hostilities.

Continental Hydraulics—A Bold Scheme of Engineering.

At the last meeting of the Connecticut Scientific Academy, Gen. B. S. ROBERTS, United States Army, read a remarkable paper on the hydraulics of the Continent. He announced what we may style *a very large problem*, but he so set forth its merits and its practicability that its national importance claims for it serious consideration. The General undertook to show that the system of confining the flood-waters of the Mississippi River in one narrow channel, by dyking, is obstructing the creative laws of delta bottoms and basins, and working the most serious evil by emptying into the Gulf of Mexico the delta-forming material that would, if the waters were left free, spread themselves over the low marshes and swamps, and in time raise them up to higher levels, by the cumulative process of delta deposit, and create cotton lands. He made a very clear demonstration of an easy and economical plan of engineering these dykes by a system of waste weirs, that should create artificial rivers and carry all the flood-waters into the swamps, morasses, bayous, &c., of the Mississippi basin.

This was his first proposition, by means of which he insists that all the flood waters that come from the great Western tributaries can be controlled and made available to undo the evil that had its beginning with the French and Spanish, who commenced this vicious plan of dyking when they owned the States of Louisiana and Florida, and the vast country west of the Mississippi.

After engineering and disposing of the flood waters of the Mississippi that come from the great Western tributaries, he proposes another plan for engineering the waters of the Lakes, so as to supply at all seasons to the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, enough of their surplus waters to fix a minimum low water navigation. He makes Lake Superior the natural feeder of the Upper Mississippi, and demonstrates the ease with which all the waters that empty out of it down the Sault St. Marie can be canaled into the head waters of Rum River, and through that channel into the Mississippi, into the Falls of St. Anthony. The waters of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan that are emptied into Lake Erie through the St. Clair River, he proposes to drain into the Illinois River, by deepening the Chicago River, and carrying them in an artificial bed to the head of navigation of the Illinois River. In like manner he would draw from Lake Erie the waters that discharge themselves over the Falls of Niagara, by deepening the Grand River, and from its head waters cutting an artificial river to the head of the Beaver River, and down that into the Ohio.

These are Gen. ROBERTS' outline plans, and he is very earnest and clear in his convictions that they are practical and of easy and economical accomplishment, under the direction of skilled, *alive* and enterprising engineers. He urges that the geography of the country is peculiarly favorable for the accomplishment of these plans, and seemingly invites the skill of man to undertake what God has so plainly left for him to do. It is not our purpose in what we have said, to indorse this plan; we are not professionally in that line. Whether it is practical or not, we do not know. But it certainly has novelty about it, and there is always to us a charm in new and bold thinking, and in great original undertakings. It seems to us quite clear that Gen. ROBERTS is a bold and original thinker, and is now wrestling with a great national plan of engineering the hydraulics of the continent, and appropriating them to such use as shall develop in time all its resources and wealth. We therefore put it forth to the public, hoping that others more able than we are, will give it prominence and discuss it as its importance demands, honestly and impartially.

Cheap Coal.

The *Tribune*, we are glad to see, is inclined to support our demand for cheap coal, not apparently because it deems the demand just, or because it wants to benefit the poorer classes by supplying them with cheap fuel,—but in the hope of thus "silencing a clamor which has the slightest possible foundation." But if our neighbor will only second the demand we will not quarrel with its motives. Who *but* the few owners of bituminous coal mines in this country can possibly be benefited by a tax which excludes Nova Scotia bituminous coal from market and from general use here, and which compels consumers to pay a high price for what would otherwise be cheap, we should like to know.

The *Tribune* winds up with one of the jokes which it thinks, with Artemus Ward, ought always to find place in a comic paper:

> *P. S.*—Will the TIMES please to locate *in Pennsylvania* the "half a dozen large capitalists" who make so much out of the duty on bituminous coal? We have always supposed the Cumberland mines were *in Maryland*.

The *Tribune* we believe is right so far as the "*Cumberland* mines" are concerned. They *are* in Maryland. But our neighbor does not seem to be aware that there are any bituminous coal mines in the United States *but* the Cumberland. The *Westmoreland* and the *Pennsylvania* Coal Companies are both bituminous, we believe, and are both in Pennsylvania, "located" not far from Pittsburg; the *Cameron* Coal Company is another, near the centre of the State, and there are still others which might be mentioned if it were worth while.

But if the *Tribune* will unite in the demand for "cheap coal" we will forgive its jokes and overlook its geography.

MINOR TOPICS.

We reported a case in the Special Sessions, in which a man named CARROLL was tried for assault and battery on Police-officer BABINET. It seems that BABINET, seeing CARROLL talking with a young girl, asked him what he was doing; and on receiving the strictly correct and proper answer that it was none of his business, drew a pistol and shot CARROLL twice,—one shot taking effect in his mouth. CARROLL having partially recovered, was then accused of assault and battery, tried and acquitted. This is well enough so far as CARROLL,—the blood-thirsty ruffian who gives a policeman an insulting reply to an impertinent question,—is concerned; but how about the policeman? Is it lawful for an officer to try to stop a man's mouth by firing a pistol into it? Is that a legitimate and proper method of carrying on a conversation?

Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has given the public another touch of his quality in the arrest of the editor of the Springfield *Republican* for libel, at such an hour and under such circumstances as would render it impossible to give bail until the next morning, and thus compel him to pass the night in jail. Mr. FISK has a right to a libel suit if he thinks his character needs repairing, and is likely to get it by such a process. But in making it simply a matter-of-coarse persecution, Mr. FISK does not show that keen spirit of enterprise and astute calculation which have made his name so famous in the recent management of Erie Railroad matters. We believe part of the libel of which he complains lay in the statement of Mr. BOWLES, that he commenced life as a Vermont peddler. He may be fortunate if he ends it as reputably.

It must have been gratifying to the patriotic heart to learn from yesterday's law reports that a man named HACKETT has been tried for carrying on an illicit distillery in Brooklyn, convicted and remanded for sentence. Why he was not waited on by some agent of the Government and assured of protection and impunity in his business if he would make an affidavit of some kind or other against the officers who were proposing to try him, is a mystery we have not yet been able to fathom. Some fifteen or twenty other whisky operators have been invited by the Government to escape trial for their offences in that way. But, then, they were operators on a large scale, whereas HACKETT did business only on a small one.

It seems that the Canal Contracting Board, sitting at Albany, has been enjoined by a local Magistrate from awarding the contracts for keeping the State canals in repair. On what ground this is done we are not aware, nor can we conceive where a city Magistrate gets his authority to enjoin a board of State officers from doing the duty assigned them by law. We shall probably hear next of some Police Justice in Washington enjoining Congress from passing any laws, or Gen. GRANT from taking his seat as President. Of course, this injunction in the canal case will amount to nothing. But we hope the Legislature will break up the whole system of keeping the canals in repair by contract with the lowest bidder. It is utterly vicious in principle, is a fruitful source of corruption, and is rapidly ruining the State canals.

At the last meeting of the Workingwoman's Association, one gentleman "advised the establishment of a cheap coöperative eating-house by women, where a good meal could be got for ten or twelve cents." We should like to see that advice followed—if possible. To get a "good square meal" for ten or twelve cents, or for thrice ten or twelve cents, has hitherto been only the fond dream of the enthusiast. If the workingwomen will bring it about, we will indorse their association as eminently practical, and every individual woman of them as a public benefactor. More than that, we will warrant them more customers than they can provide for.

Whenever European editors see an item of news credited by New-York papers to the *Homer Iliad*, of Louisiana, they invariably take it as a great joke—instead of being a very serious fact. There is no accounting for tastes, however, in newspaper titles, and our own opinion is that Maine fairly matches Louisiana by her *Presque Isle Loyal Sunrise*. We always thought the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, of Charlestown, furnished a striking combination of ideas in its name; but "Loyal Sunrise" goes ahead even of that, in felicitous suggestions. Who shall say that DICKENS' newspaper names in *Martin Chuzzlewit* are extravagant.

A Texan of thirty years' standing, who was also a frontier fighter, a last-ditch rebel, and everything else fine and nice, "was recently denied," we are told, "an invitation to a public dinner in Houston because he favored the election of Gen. GRANT." Perhaps so; but we half suspect that that Texan was a voluntary martyr. Grant-martyrs are becoming numerous now-a-days, and a great many sly fellows have probably been "making capital" out of certain little indignities and sufferings which not unwillingly they have had put upon them. Many a man, we fear, would now take even a coat of tar and feathers ("Southern prize tar-martyrs," in Birdofredum's phrase) for the sake of a fat office, or on the claim that his queer dress would give him an office. We don't know how it was with this Texan who couldn't get a ticket to dinner; but, as a general rule, it is safe to fight a little shy of political martyrs just now.

There is not in the world a metropolis capable of showing such a spectacle of desperate and devil-may-care-helplessness, as may be witnessed about 3 o'clock in the evening on Broadway, from Chambers-street to Liberty. "How not to do it," is the crazy motto of every citizen, male or female, who wants to go from one side of the street to the other, at that place. The crowded vehicles go at a snail's pace, or stand still; the people get out of the stages and the deluded wretches who run for the Loew bridge, find it a skeleton with no stairs and a number of Irishmen "changing all that." Beyond a doubt, all this presents one of the most discreditable spectacles in New-York City—part of the scandal being the Park, which, though it could afford a breadth of way, for a furlong, sufficient to prevent that miserable human jumble, yet remains snugly cut off, for the benefit of the loafers inside the rails! A stranger, on the steps of the Astor House would imagine the scene before him to be *Hell-gate*—the dangerous passage alluded to in the newspapers; and indeed the notion would be pardonable. roadway, just there, is a Hell-gate on land, certainly—and a worse one than the other. We wish Gen. NEWTON, now that his hand is in, would make one work of them both.

THOMAS CARLYLE was lately invited by the students of the University of Edinburgh to deliver a valedictory address before them. In declining their request, he sends them a letter, which, though brief, is an impressive, pathetic and rhythmical as anything in *Sartor Resartus*, or in any of his earlier and nobler works. He refers to the fine youthful enthusiasm with which they have honored him, and to the "loving farewell which he has already sent them with emotions deep enough, perhaps too deep," and then he utters the following words of advice to his young friends, which are worthy of being classed with the highest wisdom of the immortals:

> "Bid them, in my name, if they still love me, fight the good fight, and quit themselves like men in the warfare to which they are as if conscript and consecrated, and which lies ahead. Tell them to consult the eternal oracles, (not yet inaudible, nor ever to become so, when worthily inquired of,) and to disregard nearly altogether, in comparison, the temporary noises, menacings and deliriums. May they love wisdom, as wisdom, if she is to yield her treasures, must be loved piously, valiantly, humbly, beyond life itself, or the prizes of life, with all one's heart, and all one's soul—in that case, (I will say again,) and not in any other case, it shall be well with them. Adieu, my young friends, a long adieu."

The *Post*, in a Washington dispatch, gives a curious "fact which has just come to light." It alleges that in the closing days of the last session of Congress, while the President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol building, an effort was made by members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to have the President change Gen. ROSECRANS' appointment from that of Minister to Mexico to that of Minister to Russia, on account of ROSECRANS' religious belief. The effort, however, failed. The member of the Committee who went to urge this matter upon Mr. SEWARD in order that the latter might request the President to make the proposed change, had a warm debate with him, which resulted in the Senator withdrawing from the room.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, in his letter of the 5th inst., accompanying his gift of of $500,000 to the London poor, says:

> "This amount will increase my former donation of the second trust to £200,000, and, including my gift under the first trust, in March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000."

These are eloquent figures,—as eloquent as one of Gen. GRANT'S brief bulletins of victory. A man who in six years, gives *one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars* (gold) to the poor, deserves the applause he receives for his munificent charity. If to these benefactions of Mr. PEABODY in London, are added the contributions he has made to the cause of education and learning in America, the total will be found to be *between four and five millions of dollars.*

"The Adder"—Arithmetical, not Zoological.

Mr. C. H. WEBB, who seems to combine in himself the most incongruous accomplishments, has invented a little machine for performing the *addition* of figures, which is commended by experts as most ingenious in construction, convenient for use, and infallibly correct in its operation. Addition is a purely mechanical process, as are, indeed, most of the elementary operations of arithmetic, and a properly-constructed machine will perform it with less chance of error than attends the mental process. Mr. WEBB'S contrivance seems to be complete. The manner of working it is very simple, and easily learned,—it is cheap and easily portable, and saves all the trouble and chance of mistake in making the numberless and tedious additions which most kinds of business require. He gives it the rather questionable, but strictly correct name of "*The Adder*;" and it ought and probably will become the general companion and assistant in every counting-room whree addition in some form or other is the chief business of life. It is sold at No. 680 Broadway.

John G. Whittier's Letter.

The following is the letter from the poet JOHN G. WHITTIER, which was read at the dinner of the New-England Society, in Washington, on Tuesday night:

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 18.

R. D. Mussey, Esq.:

DEAR FRIEND: I cannot, at such brief notice, do more than express my hearty sympathy with your festival, and the hope that you may not only do justice to the good old New-England dishes on your table, but to the faith, courage, self-sacrifice and reverence of the days when

> "An honest grace would hold
> Till the hot pudding grew at heart acold."

Quaker as I am, by birth and conviction, I have the heartiest respect for the sterling virtues of the Puritans. I used to feel somewhat hardly toward them for their treatment of my religious predecessors, but I have learned to judge them more leniently. Their persecution was simply a matter of logical sequence. If I really believed, as they did, that the precise dogmas of my creed were essential to salvation, and that the slightest deviation from them meant nothing less than eternal torment, I might be tempted, from sheer humanity, to do as they did. At any rate the charge of intolerance can scarcely be urged against New-England at the present time. Whatever we may have been formerly, we are no longer what Dr. JOHNSON said he liked—"good haters." Calvinism listens to EMERSON; Radicalism to PARK and BUSHNELL; and in no case is the self-respecting individuality of the speaker a cause of complaint. Neither politics nor theology are with us grounds for personal animosity. A Southern planter, who visited Boston just before the attack on Fort Sumter, said to me: "I thought you Yankees hated us as badly as we hate you, but I'll be hanged if I can see that you hate us at all." The planter was right. Even now, much as we have suffered from the most causeless rebellion since Satan's revolt in Heaven, clothed as so many of our homes are in mourning for the slain of our people, we certainly have no hatred for the inhabitants of the South. On the contrary, we are thankful for any opportunity of aiding them in restoring their waste places. I have no doubt that at this moment a majority of our people would heartily agree with me in supporting the motion just made by a New-England Senator to remove the disabilities of those at present disfranchised in the revolted States, and make amnesty and suffrage universal.

You do well, then, to keep alive the memories of the old home and the old faith. Puritanism, with all abatements for its faults, is not a thing to be ashamed of. The tree is known by its fruits. Of it a poetical Bostonian, the precursor of LOWELL and HOLMES and LONGFELLOW, said wisely and well nearly two centuries ago:

> "At this tree's root Astrea sits and sings
> And waters it, whence upright *Justice* springs,
> Which yearly shoots forth laws and liberties,
> That no man's will or wit may tyrannize.
> True *Liberty's* there ripe, where all confess
> They may do what they will save wickedness;
> *Peace* is another fruit which that tree bears—
> The chiefest garland that the country wears.
> Forsaken *Truth*—Time's daughter—groweth here—
> More precious fruit what tree did ever bear?
> Whose pleasant gift aloft hath many fed—
> And what falls down knocks Error on the head."

May that goodly tree which the Fathers planted, its strong, old stock engrafted with the liberal ideas of our age, grow and overshadow the land; and wherever its shadow falls may its leaves be leaves of healing. Very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WASHINGTON.

The Forty-first Congress—Senator Sumner and Gen. Butler Preparing Financial Speeches—Post Office Frauds

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

There is now very little doubt that the Forty-first Congress will meet on the 4th of March, and remain in session for some time for the transaction of legislative business. The question of the repeal of the law providing for the meeting on that day has been considered by several of the leading Senators and Representatives, and there was a general concurrence in opinion that its repeal would be advisable. But it is now understood on high authority that it is deemed expedient that there should be a session of one or two months, to aid the incoming Administration in carrying out certain important public measures which may be proposed.

FINANCIAL SPEECHES IN PREPARATION.

Senator SUMNER and Gen. BUTLER are both engaged in the preparation of speeches on financial matters. Both these gentlemen entertain almost diametrically opposite opinions on the subject. Mr. SUMNER is understood to be in favor of immediate resumption, believing it practicable. Gen. BUTLER thinks it an utter impossibility. Mr. SUMNER'S present theories on the bond question are the same as those enunciated by him in his speech made at Boston during the recess. Gen. BUTLER expresses no intention of recanting what many consider his heresies on the same point.

THE RECENT HOSPITAL DISASTER.

The collapse of the hospital walls of the Howard University building, owing to the unenduring materials used in its construction, is the subject of considerable talk and much regret in this city. The main building is built of precisely similar materials, a patent white brick, which, as this experiment shows, crumbles to powder under certain atmospheric influences. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the entire structure. Gen. HARDEE, of the War Department, and five experts, have consented to act as a Board for the investigation of the causes which have led to the disaster. They visited the University to-day and brought away three specimens of the brick, one from the ruins, one from a pile not yet used, and one from another lot which has been kept under cover for some time past, all of which were taken to the Smithsonian Institute to be submitted to chemical tests. The brick appears to be utterly worthless, so far as building is concerned.

MR. SEWARD'S GUESTS.

No international political significance whatever is to be attached to the visit of the English and French Ministers to Mr. SEWARD at Auburn. There is an impression, however, in usually well-informed circles, that the negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, temporarily suspended, have been again resumed.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department of the perpetration of several frauds in various Post Offices throughout the country within the last few weeks. DELANEY, a clerk in the New-York Post Office, was recently caught in the act of stealing a valuable package in that office, and held for trial by United States Commissioner BETTS.

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Appropriations will not be in session to-day, but will commence its session to-morrow, when the consideration of the Legislative and Executive and the Consular and Diplomatic bills will be resumed.

THE KUKLUX IN TENNESSEE.

Letters have been received here by members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation stating that the Kuklux organizations have again commenced active operations with the knife and the pistol in the western portion of that State.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT was at his headquarters during the forenoon and received a large number of visitors, among whom were Senator MORGAN, Gen. C. C. AUGUR, Senator KELLOGG and other prominent persons.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Gen. GRANT, in view of the numerous statements and rumors relative to the condition of affairs in the Indian country, has ordered Col. LEET, of his staff, to visit several points, and report on alleged depredations and outrages and other matters connected therewith. He leaves for Fort Wallace this evening.

REV. DR. DURYEA.

Last night a meeting of the members of the New-York avenue Presbyterian Church of this city was held at their church, and Rev. Dr. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, was elected Pastor.

PASSPORTS FOR AMERICANS.

The following letter relative to the necessity of Americans taking out passports when going abroad has been sent in answer to inquiries from New-York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

A. H. Nones, Esq., Notary Public, No. 295 Canal-street, New-York:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., [illegible]

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A Washington evening paper says:

"The United States Supreme Court will adjourn until Monday, Jan. 4. [illegible]"

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

MURDER OF REVENUE INSPECTORS IN TEXAS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH this morning received a dispatch from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, dated yesterday, stating that two Inspectors of Customs had been murdered on Monday by a gang of robbers, and another inspector named ROBERT H. RYAN badly wounded. The names of the killed are GEO. F. HAMMOND and W. H. PHELPS.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day accepted two sections of twenty miles each of the Union Pacific Railroad, and directed bonds to be issued upon the same, amounting to $1,280,000. This extends to the 940th mile-post, which is the last which has been reported by the Commissioners.

REVENUE CONFISCATION SALES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a letter from a Collector at New-York, stating that he has on hand small lots of cigars on which [illegible] to goods sold under forfeiture.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following were made to-day: Storekeepers—STEPHEN DRUMHELLER, for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; C. C. MENAGON, for the District of Montana; WM. H. PENDLETON, for the Fifth District of Kentucky; JOHN L. DOXON, for the Ninth District of Kentucky.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

SOME FORGOTTEN WORKERS.

Christmas and compliments go hand in hand pretty much the world over. At least, the general impression is that they do, or that they ought to, and it isn't worth while quarreling with general impressions just now. Kind words are universal at this season, at any rate, and it is right that they should be. In the lusty shout of praise, however, no one should be slighted. All the rest of the year is given to the glorification of the big luminaries, and it is only fair that this festive season should be devoted to pæns in honor of the lesser lights. The great stars and the solid managers get our good will for fifty-one weeks—why should we grudge the fifty-second to their invisible but potential aids in the business of entertaining the public? Puffery is in season; why should we be odd? In giving all the credit to the able artists and untiring managers of Wallack's, Niblo's and Wood's, the Olympic, Broadway, Bowery and New-York Theatres, the Circus and the Minstrel Halls, we must not forget to mention that the scene-shifters have been unusually attentive to the prompters' whistles, and they have performed their several parts with remarkable precision. Nor should the curtain-boy be unremembered; his "quick" drops have been characterized by an exceeding neatness, while there was an air of softness and delicacy about his "slow" curtains worthy of wide imitation; he has been called upon to answer several *encores*. The gasman has also fulfilled his arduous *rôle* with striking effects—his lights and shades were most faithful to nature. The carpet-boy too, has raised himself as well as his carpets in public estimation. The house sweepers and cleaners might perhaps have studied more carefully the art of concealing their art, and left less dust behind them upon the chairs, but then it is disastrous as well as unwise to be too critical. We must not omit a well-deserved compliment, too, for the ushers. Never have these untiring light comedy artists shown greater tact in cramming twelve into sofas for ten, and never have they performed their several parts with more delightful *insousiance;* the ticket-takers, even, have gone through with their several duties in a smiling and wholly irresistible manner, while the ticket-sellers have shown a deftness that proves at once that the true box office official is born—not made. Did space allow we should like to include those impressive artists, the bill-stickers, likewise the back-door keepers, in the general song; but the types are inexorable, and we have exhausted our space.

CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES.

The theatres, of course, are wishing the public "Merry Christmas" just like the children—and they look for as much attention from their old friends.

Christmas *matinées* will be given to-morrow at the Broadway Theatre of "The Emerald Ring," with Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in the principal parts; at the Olympic of "Humpty Dumpty," in which an amusing burlesque on the railroad scene in "After Dark" has been introduced this week and received with shouts of laughter; at the New-York Theatre of the English version of "Barbe-Bleu:" at Niblo's Garden of "After Dark," in which the railroad scene is now performed by Mr. DALY's permission; at the Bowery Theatre, where three pieces will be played, with Miss FANNY HERRING in them all; at the Circus, where the children are sure to be entertained by the new holiday edition of "Blue-Beard" on Horseback; and at Wood's amazing Museum—at which two distinct dramatic companies will appear, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON's troupe in the afternoon and evening, and the other band of comedians, headed by the giant BIHIN, in the morning.

There will be *matinées* at BRYANT's and the San Francisco Minstrels, also, to-morrow.

Mr. MARSTON's new drop-curtain, painted for Niblo's Garden, is now exhibited after the first act of "After Dark;" in an illuminated circle in the centre America is represented presiding over the useful and ornamental arts, which are figured in the persons and employments of a group of cupids. Heavy draperies surround this in a confusing and inartistic quantity, and at the base is a portrait, intended, we believe, for SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF is to give a first course of readings from the comedies of MOLIERE, next week, beginning on Monday, at the hall of the Union League Club.

Miss MINA FORSTER will give one of her entertaining readings from the Poets at Steinway Hall on the 26th.

Opera Bouffe in Brooklyn.

"Geneviève de Brabant" and her brilliant train visited the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, and entertained most pleasantly a very numerous and very fashionable audience. M. JULIEN CARRIER, an admirable singer and actor, Mme. ROSE-BELL and Mlle. MARIE DESCLAUZAS were, as usual, the leading *artistes*, and, with their associates, were never heard to better advantage. The representation is to be repeated this evening in the same house, and may be witnessed as usual at the Theatre Français Friday and Saturday evenings, and at a *matinée* Saturday.

SAD AFFAIR IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

A Tenement-House Destroyed by Fire—Two Children Burned to Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868.

A really heartrending affair occurred near the town of Pleasant Valley, this county, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of two little children. Shortly before the time mentioned, Mrs. WILLIAM ABRAMS, a farmer's wife, left her dwelling, a tenement-house, located on JOHN BOWERS' property, just north of the Valley, for the purpose of walking to the village to do some shopping, leaving her two children, WILLIAM MONROE ABRAMS, aged 6 years, and MARY CATHARINE ABRAMS, aged 2 years, in the house, with the doors unlocked, the little ones being located in the sitting-room, which, besides the usual furniture, contained a cooking-stove, in which a coal fire burned briskly. Mr. ABRAMS was at work in the barn of JOSEPH WEST, some two miles away. After an absence of nearly two hours at the village, Mrs. ABRAMS set out to return. As she neared the house, she thought she smelled smoke. Going to the window she peered in, but could see nothing but one dense volume of smoke. With a shriek she hastened to the door, and pushing it open, groped her way to the bedroom and touched the bed, but was immediately forced back into the air again by the smoke and flames of the burning building, her dress also having caught fire. By this time help had arrived, but it was useless to attempt to enter the building, and it was soon destroyed, the little ones in it being literally roasted alive. Your correspondent visited the spot early Wednesday morning, and obtained the following statements:

STATEMENT OF THE MOTHER.

I left home shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday noon, to do some shopping in the village; after I had been gone some time I set out to return; as I neared my house I looked toward the window, thinking to see my little ones watching for me, but did not; getting closer I smelled smoke, and then walked right up to the window and looked in; the smoke was so dense I could see nothing; I opened the door and rushed toward my bedroom, but was driven back by the flames, when the house burned down, and my children were burned to death.

While relating the harrowing scene, the poor mother was almost frantic with grief. The news of the affair reaching the village, the greatest excitement ensued, and a general rush was made toward the ill-fated spot. The father and mother of the dead children are at present being kindly cared for by Mr. JOSEPH BOWERS and family. This morning the charred remains of the little ones were placed together in a box two feet square, and interred in the Catholic burial ground. Both ABRAMS and his wife have not only lost their children by this fire, but have lost every particle of property and clothing they had, and are left to-day without a dollar in the world. They will, however, find a true friend in the person of Mr. JOSEPH WEST, for whom ABRAMS worked. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the section of the country in which it transpired.

Meeting of Commercial Travelers—Protest Against the License Law.

A numerously attended meeting of commercial travelers was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, in the Astor House, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the abolition of the present obnoxious License laws of the various cities and States.

The chair was occupied *pro tem.* by Mr. S. A. HAINES, and Mr. W. G. SMYTHE acted as Secretary.

Several cases of great individual hardship were mentioned to the meeting. In one case a commercial traveler, who presented his card in Philadelphia for the purpose of introducing himself only, was followed by a detective, taken into custody and fined $300. In another case, a newspaper canvasser was fined $300 for soliciting orders. It was mentioned also that these local taxes are oppressive and odious; that it is unjust to compel men who live in one city and pay all their taxes there, to pay a special tax in every town they visit in their professional capacity. It would appear from the general tone of conversation that many distinguished lawyers and judges had pronounced against these alleged unconstitutional local taxes as being in violation of section 2 of article 4 of the Constitution, which provides that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The gentlemen present seemed very anxious to have the legality of the imposition tested.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and submitted to the meeting the following:

We, the Committee, do respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for the better protection of the commercial travelers throughout the Union, and the abolishment of all local license laws interfering with the rights of commercial travelers to sell goods by sample or otherwise; that Mr. F. STEVENS be appointed President, Mr. HAINES Vice-President, and Mr. WM. G. SMYTHE Secretary; and that all other traders appearing at our meetings be admitted by the Vice-President. It was also moved and carried that this meeting be considered a permanent organization.

The report was adopted, and Mr. STEVENS took the chair in virtue of it.

On motion it was resolved that the Association test the constitutionality or otherwise of the License laws in the Supreme Court of the United States.

A committee having been appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of the suit, &c., the proceedings terminated.

Important Meeting of the Heirs of Anneke Jans.

A gathering of the heirs of ANNEKE JANS was held at Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, in reference to the Trinity Church property, to which they claim to be the rightful owners. There were some eighty persons present, including delegates from Pennsylvania, New-York, Ohio, Michigan and New-Jersey. Mr. D. T. L. VANDERBECK, of Philadelphia, was chosen Chairman. After lengthy and varied discussion, a committee of twenty was appointed, who are to act as guardians for the heirs, and pledge themselves to carry the case into the United States Supreme Court without delay, they to defray all expense, and in the event of a successful issue to receive ten per cent of the amount recovered. The officers of the Convention are:

President—Dr. PARSONETT, of Perona, N. J.
Vice-President—WM. JENKINS, of Newark.
Secretary—EDWARD COULTER, of Caldwell, N. J.
Treasurer—ISAAC BOWER, of New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF A NEW BARK.—A new bark was launched yesterday afternoon at the shipyard of Mr. WM. H. WEBB, at the foot of Sixth-street and East River. The name given was the *James A. Borland*. Her capacity is 700 tons; her length, 143 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet, and depth of hold, 19 feet. The cost of hull and spars has amounted to $35,000. The sails, anchors and all necessary gear will cost about $11,000 more. The vessel is owned by S. W. LEWIS & Co., Capt. OBED BAKER and others. Shipbuilding has been long stagnant here, but within a few months a small demand has sprung up for vessels of moderate size, principally barks. The only other vessel now on the stocks in Mr. WEBB's yard is a 1,800 ton ship for CHAS. H. MARSHALL & Co.'s Black Ball Liverpool line.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The annual election of Adelphic Chapter No. 158, Royal Arch Masons, took place last evening, when the following officers were elected and appointed: EDWARD W. FRANCIS, High Priest; Robert Elder, Jr., King; Wm. Neely, Scribe; D. B. Howell, Treasurer; Wm. B. Shove, Secretary; S. T. Brow, Captain of the Host; Matthew Faris, Principal Sojourner; M. B. Abrahams, Royal Arch Captain; P. H. Koontz, Master of the Third Vail; J. C. Hazletine, Master of the Second Vail; J. H. Stuart, Master of the First Vail; S. Hart, Organist, and Johnson Fountain, Tiler. The officers were installed by M. FLOY READING, the retiring High Priest. M. E. Companion READING was presented with an elegant gold watch as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of Adelphic Chapter.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—The residence of Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, pastor of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, was the scene of a very pleasant surprise party last evening. The ladies and gentlemen of his congregation presented the reverend gentleman a purse of $500 in token of their appreciation of his noble defence of Protestantism in a recent series of sermons against Dr. EWER's "Protestantism a Failure." The presentation address was made by Dr. H. D. RANNEY, and was responded to by the pastor. The ladies of the congregation at the same time presented Mrs. NORTHROP with a valuable silk dress—the "legal tender" of the ladies. The party subsequently enjoyed a very pleasant reunion at the parsonage.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—At 4:40 P. M. a shanty in Madison-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, owned and occupied by RICHARD CORBURN, was damaged to the amount of $30. ....At 5 P. M. a slight fire occurred in the basement of No. 522 Washington-street, occupied by JAMES RILEY, manufacturer of pickle-jars....At 7 P. M. a kerosene lamp exploded in the store of SIMON MEIER, No. 68 Baxter-street. No damage was done. ....At 8:45 P. M. a fire was caused by a gas-light in the sailors' furnishing-store of P. MASON, on first floor of No. 83 South-street. Damage $200.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.—On Christmas night a sacred concert will be given by Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, the distinguished vocalist, in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-street. This will be the first occasion of Mr. PHILLIPS' appearance in public since his return from Europe, and it is expected that a numerous audience will present their greetings.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Constable ONSLOW, of Jersey City, arrested a few days since, in Syracuse, N. Y., a dry goods clerk, named THEODORE C. VAN ARSDALE, on a charge of swindling, grand larceny, and jumping his bail. The prisoner is a man of about 27 years of age, and has had three wives, from one of whom he has been divorced. The third wife is still living, and accompanied him in his journey from Syracuse to Jersey in charge of the officer. The matter came before Justice ALLEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and, after a hearing, VAN ARSDALE was committed for trial. His wife asked that she be permitted to occupy the cell with him, but her request was refused.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL.—We do not believe that a handsome volume than the illustrated Christmas Carol will be produced by American artists and American printers this season. In every detail of conception, design, engraving and printing, the workmanship of the book is calculated to move book-lovers to real enthusiasm.—*The Round Table.*

Our Household Friend.

Messrs. Grover & Baker:

It is now more than nine years since I purchased one of your family sewing machines. It has been in constant use for my family sewing ever since, and has done *several thousand dollars worth* of work on heavy woolens besides. It has never been out of order, nor cost one cent for repairs since it became a "member of our family." We consider it truly "*our household friend.*"

Very truly yours,
Mrs. WM. H. SHELMIRE,
—*Adv.* No. 726 North 16th-st., Philadelphia.

M. J. Paillard & Co.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of MUSICAL BOXES ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Important Scientific Discovery.

PERPETUAL MOTION AT LAST.—A person arrived here yesterday, who says he has discovered an arrangement which will give a perpetual motion, (power available, unlimited,) capable of doing any kind of work done by either steam, (stationary,) waterfall or windmill, without the danger of the former, or uncertainties of the two last named; cost of running not more than either of the latter, in most cases not as much. He is not only satisfied that this is so, but is willing to pay any scientific doubter or other person, the sum of $100, who can disprove his statements, the only conditions being that subscribers are found for stock or rights to the amount of $10,000; amount payable by either party on proof or failure to prove. Address A. M. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This is the richest wine in the country, and swindlers are selling an imitation, or sell stuff called wines in their place, that they buy very cheap and retail at the same price as Speer's Grape, thus making a larger profit, and of course they are more interested in the profit than in quality.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

Be sure and see the signature, "ALFRED SPEER," is over the cork of each bot le you buy. Sold at the store, No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

ELEGANT ARTICLES FOR NEW-YEAR TABLES.—Silver-plated coffee and tea urns, ice pitchers, wine casters, swing kettles, oyster tureens, cake baskets, celery and pickle stands, &c., &c., of the best quality, made by the Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, on their own premises, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-street. Retailed at wholesale prices until Jan. 1.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Boys' Boots a Specialty.—Boys' and Youths' Napoleon top-boots. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat diseases and asthmatic troubles.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

I Have Bought,

Within the last
Sixty days,
Two hundred gross
Of Dr. WOLCOTT'S
PAIN PAINT
AND ANNIHILATOR.
I can furnish
The trade everywhere
At the lowest prices,
As I purchase largely
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According to their demand.
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Successor to DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
DEC. 5, 1868. No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD Medal of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and of Arts of Berlin and Stockholm. And also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with Thirty-five first-class Premiums in the United States.

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle Silver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG & REED, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

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A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

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Musical Boxes.—J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, No. 31 Maiden-lane, retails his superb line of Musical Boxes at wholesale prices during the Holidays. His assortment is complete, combining the most recherché varieties with the most popular music of the day.

The Musical Boxes of this house are all made expressly to order by the best Swiss makers, and are superior in musical excellence to any others in market.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase these beautiful holiday presents at very low prices. The Chicago readers of the TIMES will also have the same advantages offered at

MR. FOOTE'S WAREROOMS,
Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., in their city.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to the rare opportunity offered to purchase appropriate and valuable HOLIDAY GIFTS at our large and elegant sale of DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, by order of E. W. BURR, receiver for the creditors of JOHN A. REED.

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Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

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TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

Everdell's New-Year Cards; also elegant boxes of note paper and envelopes, stamped with colored initials, for Holiday presents, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

CAMPBELL—HOGENCAMP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, 125th-st., Harlem, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL CAMPBELL to Miss MARY E., daughter of Daniel Hogencamp, Esq. No cards.

COLE—WEIGHTMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, J. WENDELL COLE to CHARLOTTE WEIGHTMAN, daughter of Mr. George Weightman, all of this City.

COIT—RITCHCOCK.—At San Francisco, on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868, in St. James' Cathedral, by Rev. F. Dillon Eagan, B. H. COIT to Miss LILLIE W., daughter of Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, all of San Francisco.

DECHERT—SANDFORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, at the 23d-st. Reformed Church, New-York City, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., assisted by Rev. James K. Campbell, D. D., Rev. HOWARD P. DECHERT to CAROLINE C. SANDFORD, adopted daughter of E. Chamberlin, Esq.

POPPLE—RAWSON.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. H. Loomis, JAMES M. POPPLE to M. KATIE, only daughter of the late Rev. James Rawson, D. D., Eastern Shore, Va., both of Hornellsville, N. Y. No cards.

RYCKMAN—BAYARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Potter, EDWARD H. RYCKMAN to ADA, daughter of the late William M. Bayard, Esq.

VAIL—MEGEE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 88 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. John Abeel Baldwin, HARRIET W., daughter of Samuel M. Megee, formerly of Brooklyn, to AUSTIN G. VAIL, of New-York City.

WESTERVELT—PURDY.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 4 Van Nest-place, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN L. WESTERVELT, Jr., to ANNIE, youngest daughter of J. C. Purdy, Esq.

WEIGHTMAN—SELLECK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, WILLIAM H. WEIGHTMAN to NELLIE Z. SELLECK, all of this City.

DIED.

BIRKBECK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, ALEXANDER, son of George and Annie E. Birkbeck.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLAPP.—The funeral of the late BENJAMIN W. CLAPP will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 20 East Park-st., Newark, N. J. The 1 o'clock train, New-Jersey Railroad, will reach Centre-st. Station in time for the funeral. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

COOKE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, J. W. COOKE, Jr., aged 27 years.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

DITTMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, MARTIN DITTMAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 West 47th-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 25, at 9½ o'clock.

DOMINY.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. L. Tyson, Buffalo, FELIX DOMINY, of Bay Shore, L. I., in the 69th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to East Hampton, L. I., for interment.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, CHARLES WALLACE, youngest son of the late John and Sarah S. Fraser, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HEDDEN.—On Monday, Dec. 21, 1868, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. FRANCES S. HEDDEN, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. G. Pignolet, No. 49 South-st., Newark. Carriages will be in attendance at the Market-st. Depot on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard F. Haviland, on Fourth day, 12th month, 23d, ROSANNA F. HICKS, widow of Robert M. Hicks, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., on Seventh day, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JEWETT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOHN JEWETT, in his 82d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, at Orange, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., and from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Munroe-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KEEN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, HENRY B. KEEN, aged 43 years.

Funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.

POWELL.—WILLIAM S. POWELL, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the house of his brother, S. S. Powell, No. 62 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of her brother, Albert Cheesebro, 123d-st., Harlem, SABRA, widow of the late Nathaniel Robinson, of Stonington, Conn., aged 71 years.

The remains to be taken to Stonington for interment.

ROORBACH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, MARY FLORIDE, eldest daughter of Orville A. and Mary U. Roorbach, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 413 East 50th-st.

SHARP.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, PETER M. SHARP, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, SARAH A., wife of Effingham Townsend.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TORREY.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, CHARLES PREBLE, infant son of Joseph and Hattie Louise Torrey, aged 18 months and 25 days.

VOISIN.—In Paris, on Saturday, Oct. 24, J. A. VOISIN, of this City, aged 62 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts., on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. The remains will be placed in the family vault under the church.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WM. J. VAN WAGENEN, in the 94th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BROWNING'S PARISH.

A new serial story, with this title, is just begun in the NEW-YORK OBSERVER for 1869, by Mrs. S. S. ROBBINS, author of "The Puritan of '63," &c., &c. It will extend through a large part of the coming year.

FRED, MARIA AND ME.

Mrs. PRENTISS, wife of Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of New-York, and the author of "Little Susy Books," "Fred, Maria and Me," &c., &c., will contribute one of her delightful stories to every number of the NEW-YORK OBSERVER for 1869.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER,

is the title of a thrilling paper by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this City, in the NEW-YORK OBSERVER of this week. Dr. HALL will be a regular contributor to the NEW-YORK OBSERVER for 1869.

ROMANISM AND RITUALISM.

Rev. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, will discuss this great religious question of the age, in the NEW-YORK OBSERVER for 1869.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Rev. J. T. DURYEA, D. D., will have a series of novel and telling papers on Church Music in the NEW-YORK OBSERVER for 1869.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Rev. Dr. M'COSH, the new President of Princeton, will write Reviews, &c., for the NEW-YORK OBSERVER of 1869.

EXPLORATIONS IN JERUSALEM.

Rev. W. I. BUDINGTON, D. D., has a splendid article on this subject in the OBSERVER, and will write for it in 1869.

All these are new contributors, in addition to the long list of distinguished writers previously employed, representing all denominations of Christians, all sections of the country, and all parts of the world.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER

is published every Thursday, and consists of two complete newspapers: four pages in the RELIGIOUS and four in the SECULAR. It is calculated, from the character and variety of its matter, to be the BEST family paper published.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS!

SHALL THE THREE HUNDRED MAIMED AND CRIPPLED VETERANS SHARE IN OUR FESTIVITIES?

The undersigned, on behalf of the "Home for Disabled Soldiers, State of New-York," respectfully appeals to the benevolent and patriotic public for means to provide for the GOOD CHEER of the maimed veterans on Christmas Day.

Money is needed to decorate the institution in holiday garb, and to provide the CHRISTMAS DINNER.

E. A. LUDWICK,
Colonel and Superintendent, &c.

Contributions received in this City by Wm. Pitt Palmer, President of Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., and by John B. Ketchum, No. 335 Broadway.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is at hand. The day of "good will" to all classes and conditions of men. The prosperous will meet at bountiful tables, and long-separated families reunite, and the children above all have their merriest holidays. Will the fortunate remember the unfortunate in this season of joy? Outside of comfortable homes, in dark lanes and alleyways, in garrets and cellars, on docks and in market-places of this City, are now thousands of homeless, half-starved, thinly-clad, uncared-for children, shivering barefooted in snow and wet, growing up in ignorance and crime, to be the marauders of the City, or burdens to all.

The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In its five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided in 1867-1868, 151,448, and of lodgings, 107,790. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

In its twenty Industrial Schools were 5,609 different children during the year; about 247,000 meals were given and over 8,500 garments; some $8,000 were spent for bread.

During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

We desire to provide a good Christmas dinner for this great multitude of children, (and let it be remembered that our newsboys lost their Thanksgiving dinner through the neglect of their patrons.) We wish to put warm clothes and shoes on great numbers, and to provide a home for a large Christmas party of homeless children in the West.

The cost of a home we reckon at $20. Who will help a child of the streets to a permanent place and work in the West?

THE PRESSING NEED OF AID.

But we feel it necessary to ask here from the public for some more permanent assistance than the gifts for Christmas.

Our work has increased beyond our means; and the "Newsboys' Building Fund" has probably withdrawn some of our largest subscriptions from the current work of the society. Unless generous donations are made we shall be obliged to close some of our lodging-houses in this inclement season, and suspend or limit our parties to the West.

Such a limitation to our work would be most injurious to these unfortunate children, and would let loose on society great numbers of boys who would become thieves, vagabonds and criminals.

The Trustees of this Society have never appealed, during the sixteen years of its existence, in vain for aid from the public, and they have sufficient confidence in the humanity and religion of the community to believe that the work will not now be suffered to be contracted.

All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 8 East 4th-st. Old clothing will be sent for. Money or checks can be sent to this office, or to the undersigned.

HOWARD POTTER,
President pro tem., No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
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OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
[illegible], Cashier.

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5-20 Regis., 1862	105	105½	10-40 Registered	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110¼	10-40 Coupon	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅝	106⅞	Gold	135⅛	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	99	99½
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At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.
WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Savannah City Bonds, Augusta City Bonds, Macon and Augusta Indorsed Bonds, Charleston City Stock, Mobile and Ohio Interest Bonds, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE WAYNE COUNTY COAL AND IRON RAILWAY COMPANY, OF WEST VIRGINIA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY COAL AND IRON RAILWAY COMPANY, OF WEST VIRGINIA, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of MESSRS. RICHARDSON & KENYON,
No. 2½ Wall-st.,
New-York City.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION IS MADE TO THE JUNCTION AND BREAKWATER RAILROAD COMPANY, OF DELAWARE, for the renewal of lost Certificate No. 343, for twenty-five shares of stock in said Company.
REBECCA C. COWDIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed, according to by-laws, from this date till Jan. 15, 1869.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.
NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payable, as to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.
RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.
The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
GEO. P. FITCH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown.
J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid at this office, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1869. Transfer-books will be closed from on and after the 24th inst. until Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.
F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.
The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
EXTRA DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DEclared the usual Five (5) per Cent. dividend, free of all taxes. Also, an extra dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
Dec. 21, 1868.
Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.
A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.
The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.
A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON MONDAY, DEC. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AND EACH SUCCEEDING DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
CONTINUATION AND CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERB JEWELRY AT NO. 791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.
Embracing a great variety of Goods not heretofore catalogued, viz.: Solid GOLD and DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEOS and OPAL mounted EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS and RINGS, set in Clusters and Solitaires, in the latest and most artistic manner; fine Watches by celebrated makers, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chatelains, Guard and Vest Chains, of the finest description.
Also, the very fine Show Cases, Herring Safes, Royal Axminster Carpet and store fixtures, &c., &c. By order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of Jas. A. Reed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
TWO CASES OF ELEGANT JEWELRY, manufactured by one of the leading firms in this City, consisting of WATCHES, CHAINS of all descriptions, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, RINGS, EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, to pay advances.

86TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, within their store:
By order of the Collector of the Port,
SEIZED GOODS.
A quantity of wines, liquors, cigars, fruits, &c., seized by and confiscated to the United States Government.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
550 cases Valencia Oranges.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 24, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern suitable for investments.
Catalogues can be obtained at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a fine lot of clocks, all warranted; Parians, bronzes, Bohemian and Vienna ware; also, a large assortment of silver-plated ware and cutlery. By order of J. C. BARTON, Esq., Assignee of Pendleton Manufacturing Company.

R. FURMAN, Auctioneer.
BY R. FURMAN, AUCTIONEER—ON THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 125 Mercer-st., a comprising piano, oil-cloth, carpets, &c., the property of a family leaving the City. The whole to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT M. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 24, at 11 A. M., at No. 122 Nassau-st., the entire stock of magnificent Oil Paintings by eminent artists.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DENTISTRY.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the City. Sets of Gum Teeth, on Corolite, $12; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley, Pond, Budd and others. Fillings with gold, dentine and amalgam. DR. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily.

CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH INSERTED over roots without metal, rubber or porcelain. Teeth built upon roots. Toothache cured instantly by external application with ESSENCE OF PALMETTO. Sold at $1 per bottle by the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 1,260 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. YOUNG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN H. MYRICK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, bankrupt.—No. 1,834.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel S. Wandell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.
d17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John O. Quigley, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d24-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Wooster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1868.
d17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURROUGHS, Jr., bankrupt.—No. 1,835.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Burroughs, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, of said Court, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.
d17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 11th August, 1868.
d17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW WESSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Andrew Wesson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said court, by Andrew Wesson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-street (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said bankrupt discharged from his debts accordingly.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for petitioner, No. 192 Broadway, New-York City. d10-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman E. Schwarz and James C. Reeve, of the County of ——, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition, of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
DEC. 24, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALEXANDER ESLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alexander Esler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
DEC. 24, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George F. Hill, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway.
THOMAS L. SNEAD, Attorney, &c., No. 43 Exchange-place. d24-law3wTh

NO. 1,405.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeremiah Kleckner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles Kleckner, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts, the said Jeremiah Kleckner upon his own petition, and the said Charles Kleckner by the petition of the said Jeremiah Kleckner, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, this 9th day of December, 1868.
HARRY E. EASTMAN, Assignee.
d10-law3wTh* No. 161 Broadway.

NO. 1,876.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry D. Oliphant, of the town of East Orange, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, 1868.
d10-law3wTh* RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee.

NO. 1,856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Leggett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d10-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 868.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Rothschild, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d17-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Levy in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office John Fitch Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1868.
d24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel P. Westervelt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of January 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1868.
d24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Elias Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and the 29th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Solicitor, No. 243 Broadway.
d24-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the 21st day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY M. HANOR, of Ghent, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES T. SHUFELT, Assignee, &c., Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.
d24-law5wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the 21st day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES R. ALLEN, of Chatham Four Corners, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Assignee, &c.,
d24-law3wTh* Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BEHREND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d21-law3wTh*

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

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MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 52d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.
C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. KINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR English, French, Latin and music in family near City; $500 and home. Lady for German, drawing and painting in first-class seminary. French lady for New-England, and one for Canada. Gentleman for New-Jersey boarding-school, English branches and organ for morning exercises. Principal for public school on Hudson. Principal for academy. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and who is fully competent to give instruction in the higher English branches, mathematics and French, desires a position as governess in a family, or as resident teacher in a school; best references given. Address GOVERNESS, station A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2.000 TO PUT IN BUSINESS.—A thorough accountant of irreproachable character will purchase an interest in and devote his time and energies in extending some well-established and really profitable business. The most thorough and searching references will be given and the same rigidly exacted, as the party means to join in no other than a safe, profitable and honorable business. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box 542 Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $10,000 to $12,000, to increase the business of a publishing-house on Broadway, twelve years established; the best of references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office, for three days.

A1.—TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—HOUSE furnished, containing 100 rooms; all full; seventeen years' lease; finest location in the City; house doing a good business; furniture and lease for sale; terms easy. Apply to KING & CO.,
No. 1 New-York *Herald* Building.

A DINING AND EATING SALOON BUSINESS for sale, (account, ill health,) worth $4,000, (cash about $1,200,) or partner for $1,200; it is an opening that seldom offers. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FREEMAN, No. 212 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FOUR OR FIVE thousand dollars in an old established manufacturing perfumery business. Address Box 2,841 Phila. P. O.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF HENRY and Scammel sts.—Services on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach in the Morning. The following pieces of music will be performed by the choir: "Te Deum," Dank's in B flat; "Jubilate," Thomas' in G; Anthem, "And There Were Shepherds," selected from the Oratorios of the Messiah and Creation.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CHRISTmas Festival of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sands-st. Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, Brooklyn, will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1868. Interesting exercises by the children. Addresses by Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN. Services in the Church at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service, with communion CHRISTMAS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Services in the chapel at 11 o'clock A. M.; children will have their dinner at 1½; after dinner they will reassemble in the chapel, and the gifts from the tree will be distributed about 3½ o'clock. The exercises will be interesting, and all are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DR. B. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

WANTED—1,000 NAIL KEGS, WITH HEADS, at 10 cents each, by the Schweitzer Patent Bolt Company, corner Washington and Freeman sts., Greenpoint, L. I.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin......$130
Second cabin......80
Cabin passage to Paris......145

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNITED KINGD'M Dec. 26 | IOWA......Jan. 16
EUROPA......Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 23
ARCADIA......Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA......Jan. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,

MINNESOTA......2,965 tons......Jan. 6, at ___
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Jan. 20, at ___
NEBRASKA......3,392 tons......Jan. 27, at ___
MANHATTAN......2,965 tons......Feb. 3, at ___

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Dec. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Jan. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
To Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA......Dec. 24 | SIBERIA......Jan. 7
TARIFA......Dec. 31 | ALEPPO......Jan. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, will leave MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. DEC. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON. Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer for JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH Feb. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 13 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without charge at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and points in the interior at lower rates than any other route. Splendid cabin accommodations for passengers to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to H. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails. The well-known side-wheel steamship [illegible] DE CUBA, J. McDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. To be followed by......Jan. 2 ......Jan. 9 ......Jan. 16. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; and to all points on the Mississippi River. No freight received on day of sailing. For passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Dec. 26. GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......SATURDAY, Jan. 2. Connection for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. For freight apply to the agents. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini. Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time. For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:36, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P.M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines. Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—AMELIA E. BURNS, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA ROPER, John B. Roper, James O. Roper and Emily Roper, his wife, Susan M. Susman and James Susman, her husband, Mary A. Piper and Henry Piper, her husband, Sarah Bartlett and Edward Bartlett, her husband, and George W. Roper, defendants.—Summons for relief—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 310 Myrtle-av., (between Oxford and Cumberland sts., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, August 10, 1868. D. VAN WART, Plaintiff's Attorney. n26-law6wTh*

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE. First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.) All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE. AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 163 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces. RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRING COMFORT can have two pleasant rooms on second floor, with modern convenience and communicating with bath, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A furnished sitting-room and bedroom; location not above 30th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; first-class references given and required. Address D. W., Station G.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom, on the third floor, to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., ON THE EUROPEAN plan; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen or families.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. Address, by letter, JOHN DUNHAM, No. 15 Broad-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST.—Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly-furnished house, No. 100 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties: references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, with private table; also single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS. NO. 530 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, without board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
42 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
} Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

M. A. GEHEGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the goods of MURTAGH MOORE, late of Ballyhide, in the Queen's County, deceased, intestate.—Take notice, that pursuant to the provisions of an act of Parliament, of the 22d and 23d Victoria, cap. 35, entituled an "Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," all persons claiming to be creditors of, or to have any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the above-named Murtagh Moore, who died on or about the 15th day of July, 1868, at the Angel Hotel, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, are hereby required to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands, on or before the 21st day of January, 1869, to Patrick Moore, No. 39 Summer Hill, Dublin, or to Edward Moore, No. 88 Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, to whom letters of administration have been granted forth of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland. And take notice that after the said 21st January, 1869, the said administrators will proceed to administer the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the debts, claims or demands of which they or their solicitor shall then have had notice. And all persons indebted to the said M. Moore, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to the administrators.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1868.
WM. THOS. DANIEL,
Solicitor for said Administrators,
No. 9 Eustace-st., Dublin.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS: Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Special Committee on extending Park-place by the widening of Robinson-st. of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board, Room No. 16 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of hearing any objection of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st.

JOHN HARDY,
JOHN MOORE,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
Special Committee of Board of Aldermen.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.
au1-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES ON LIVERY.—HORSES CAN BE kept on livery, and fine room for carriages, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, Nos. 221 to 227 West 26th-st., cheaper than at any first-class stable in the City and better accommodations.

A VERY PROMISING YOUNG MARE for sale cheap; bay, 15½ hands, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 127 West 5th-st.

A BROWN HORSE, 8 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $130; gray do., thin in flesh, $30; both sound and kind; must be sold. No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS and work; also, a half-spring cart. To be seen at No. 408 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
With an immense variety of
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and
UNDERCLOTHING.
An elegant variety of
NEW GOODS,
at extremely low prices.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED ALL THEIR REGULAR STOCK OF
SILKS AT $1 AND $1 25 PER YARD.
POPLINS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
MERINO CLOTHS, CALICOES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.,
WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND, DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, SO ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP.
ALSO,
THE HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES, AT $5 EACH AND UPWARDS.
WALKING COSTUMES, AT $10, $12, $15 AND $20 EACH, EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BOYS' GARIBALDI, BISMARCK AND DRESS SUITS, FROM $6 TO $20 EACH.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, FROM $7 TO $25 EACH.
AND FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THE ABOVE ARE PLACED ON TABLES ADJOINING THE ROTUNDA.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOVELTIES IN RICH SILKS FOR CARRIAGE, RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES.
PLAIN AND COLORED SILKS, NEW AND ELEGANT SHADES.
LYONS VELVETS, RICH QUALITY AND MAGNIFICENT COLORS FOR RECEPTION DRESSES.
GAZE DE CHAMBRAYS, SATIN RAYE AND BROCHE, ENTIRELY NEW.
BLACK SILKS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
BLACK ANTWERP SILKS, 34 TO 48 INCHES WIDE, SUPERB QUALITY AND VERY DURABLE.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, SOME VERY ELEGANT.
PARIS MADE VELVET SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
PARIS MADE SILKS, POPLIN AND VELVET SUITS.
RUSSIA SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., &c.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES IN BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN.
REAL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, WITH CAPS AND MUFFS TO MATCH,
TOGETHER WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY'S
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
204 and 206 6TH-AV.
62 WEST 14TH-ST.

CHRISTMAS SHOES
AS PRESENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
in a great variety of styles, at
S. CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER LAST STEAMERS,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, FROM $45 UPWARD.
ALSO,
REAL CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, EXTRA QUALITY, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

ALL PERSONS WANTING A GOOD MUSLIN FOR 10c. A YARD, AN EXTRA MUSLIN FOR 12½c. A YARD, and all other kinds of dry goods at nearly half-price, can find them at either of our stores. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker-st.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MAISON DE DENTELLES, NO. 9 WEST 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel—RICH BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, RICH LACES of all kinds, and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES sacrificed at retail for cash before going to Europe in January.

A JOBBER'S STOCK OF LACES, EMbroideries, white goods, hosiery, &c., amounting to about $12,000, for sale, as the owner is retiring from business. Will sell for cash, good paper, or improved real estate. Address A. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FURS.—MINK, SABLE AND ASTRAKHAN FURS at reduced prices for Holiday gifts. Children's muffs and capes, children's bonnets, ladies' bonnets and squirrel furs. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
$4 WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
$6
$10 WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! $8
$12
$18 WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! $15
$20
AND UPWARD. $25
Gold, Silver, Oroide and Plated Watches of all styles, suitable for ladies, gents and boys. Call and see them.
WILSON & CO.,
No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York,
up stairs.

FINE WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
AND
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUIT,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LOTON & MURPHY,
No. 194 Broadway.
Opposite Dey-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
FANCY BOXES, GAMES,
MAGIC LANTERNS,
CHINA ORNAMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF TOYS,
Bought at Auction at very low prices, by
SAMUEL D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
No. 607 8th-av., No. 207 Fulton-av., Brooklyn,
No. 12 Vesey-st., No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.
WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 277 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
Don't forget McAULIFFE'S IRISH OR SCOTCH WHISKY. No table complete without it. Also, his delicious SHERRY and PORT WINES, imported for this occasion from the London Docks, together with every article in the trade of that standard excellence for which his house is so remarkable. At his mammoth wine and ale vaults, No. 357 Canal-st., corner Wooster. Up-town branch, No. 886 2d-av., corner 57th-st., and the old stands, No. 43 Nassau, No. 13 Fulton, No. 351 Broome, No. 121 Avenue D, No. 62 Avenue C.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,
The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

TOYS.
A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

A.—SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.
ONE OF KAVANAGH & DECKER'S SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES.
SIX DIFFERENT SIZES ready for delivery.
Factory and Warerooms corner Canal and Centre sts.

WALKING TOYS, BOYS AND GIRLS; magic lanterns, new style, building blocks. Call and examine. Books, games, toys, &c., at WEMYSS', No. 3 Astor-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—GENEVIEVE. Lessee and Director......J. GRAU. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½, last appearance of Mr. Grau's celebrated Opera Co. For the last time, Offenbach's famous GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced with the same unrivaled cast and splendor of mise en scene as at the Theatre Francais. Seats secured this morning, at 8½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Academy and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway, New-York. General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $20. After 9½ o'clock general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE—GENEVIEVE. Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU. No performance to-night. The company will perform to-night at the Brooklyn Academy. TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene, TO-MORROW and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1, with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, together with the entire company, comprising 140 members. In active preparation, Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, which will be shortly produced. NEXT WEEK, LAST WEEK OF GENEVIEVE. For the matinee, seats secured without extra charge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE, Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7¾ o'clock. Continued success of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

IXION.	101st performance of this greatest success ever made in this country, and most positively LAST TIMES BUT THREE—withdrawn in the height of its popularity to make way for a new burlesque, ERNANI, on	IXION.
Ixion.		Ixion.
IXION.		IXION.
Ixion.		Ixion.
IXION.		IXION.
Ixion.		Ixion.
IXION.		IXION.

MONDAY, Dec. 28. Performance commences with THE QUIET FAMILY. Afternoon—DRAMATIC SPECTACLE and FARCE by the company. At all hours—Commodore FOOTE, Miss NESTELLE and host of LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS and Wonders of Wood's Museum. TO-MORROW (CHRISTMAS DAY)—Three performances—11 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7¾ P. M.

TAMMANY
PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.
THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
Relative to the
STYLE AND TONE OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS
which are to
RENDER THIS ESTABLISHMENT
SO SIGNALLY DIFFERENT AND VASTLY SUPERIOR
to any even in the
OCCIDENTAL WORLD,
will appear in all
THE DAILY PAPERS
OF TO-MORROW, CHRISTMAS MORNING,
WHEN THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTES,
THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THEIR ACTS,
THE NOVEL FEATURES TO BE PRESENTED,
AND A GENERAL PLAN OF PROGRAMME
will be offered, furnishing the public with a
FULL BILL OF PARTICULARS
in regard to this
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. GREAT DRESS FANCY BALL, CHRISTMAS EVE, DEC. 24, 1868. Given by a Society of French residents, under the patronage of the two Opera Bouffe Theatres of New-York. The orchestra will be directed by MR. A. GAFFRE. An elegant first-class free supper, under the auspices of MR. F. CURET, will add to the attractions of the entertainment. Tickets can be procured and front and proscenium boxes secured at the ticket office of the French Theatre, or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or any other music store in the City.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN, 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. The entire establishment is beautifully decorated. THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR, FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M. EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS. WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL. MAMMOTH HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½ o'clock. THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY. The first complete and celebrated SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS. MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE, of the Ravel Company. THEODORE ZANFRETTA, THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST, together with his WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS. MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS, the greatest juvenile gymnast in the world, whose extraordinary performances on the flying trapeze, aerial bars, and Niagara leap, have elicited so much enthusiasm. MR. CHAS. PARKER, the renowned gymnast, trick clown, and great stilt performer. THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS. THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE, animated by a thousand automatic figures. GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer, and a great variety of other entertainments. GRAND MAMMOTH MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY AT THREE, WITH ALL THE STAR ARTISTS AND WONDROUS ATTRACTIONS. ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA, to be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S NEW SENSATION. THE LUDICROUS "RAILROAD SCENE," A LA "AFTER DARK." SYNOPSIS.—Humpty goes to "see a man." Beware of wine vaults. A drop too much. H. D. on the track. Pantaloon immured in the tunnel. Thrilling situation. Approach of the train, (not George Francis.) Imminent danger of Humpty. Gallant conduct of Pantaloon. He breaks out in several spots. A grand tableau. Humpty Dumpty. "Thank Heaven, he's save!"

A LADIES' FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, is now being held in the BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH. Open from 3 to 10½ P. M. Entrance on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs. Music from orchestra of Theo. Thomas. Admission 25 cents.

A CARD. MME. A. VON BAERNDORF, Baroness von Schoultz, begs leave to inform the residents of New-York and vicinity, that in accordance with general request she will begin a series of representations in the Union League Club Theatre Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., the first to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869. Subscription list ($20 for twelve nights) at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—The subscriptions will close after the 3d of January.

BALL UP AT THE GREAT EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts. SPLENDID MUSIC. DAY AND EVENING.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—The first grand exhibition of the season, by the pupils, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The second Winter exhibition, including the works of the late Academicians, Elliott, Leutze and Mount, is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXTREMELY VALUABLE BUSINESS corner, 58 feet 6 inches on Canal, 72 feet 6 inches on West Broadway, with three full lots, each 25x100, on West Broadway, adjoining, constituting one of the finest business corners in New-York. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—24 LOTS, together or in parcels, on 118th and 119th sts., 10th-av., near Morningside Park, high land, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 133 West 42d-st.; or WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, 143D-ST., A plot of 45 lots, with large and costly buildings, suitable for a hotel or public institution; price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FIFTH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—FINE plots and single lots, embracing several corners, on to 59th and 135th sts. Also, street lots, all localities; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 30TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 4th avs., a lot of ground 25x98.9. Inquire of the owner, No. 34 East 30th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON ADELPHI-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; three-story and basement, brown-stone trimmings, Philadelphia front; lot 21.5x100; house 21.5x46; two-story extension; bath-room, stationery washtubs, closets, &c.; built in the best manner; price $12,000; half cash and half mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. NELSON, No. 295½ Pearl-st., New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, 12 miles from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE BUILDing plots, 10, 20 or 30 acres, beautifully located, high ground; on Central-av., three-quarters of a mile from McComb's Dam; terms to suit. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$200,000.—MANUFACTURING PROPerty for sale; terms very easy; steam power to let. Apply to J. JAGGART, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director. It is with extreme regret that the Director announces, that owing to a severe fall, MLLE. TOSTEE will, for some time at least, be incapacitated from performing as usual. MLLE. IRMA has kindly consented, at short notice, to undertake the part of Roland in LES BAVARDS, and the performance this and every evening (except Saturday) until further notice, will consist of LES BAVARDS and LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO, with MLLE. IRMA in both pieces. In consequence of the above unfortunate accident, Mr. BATEMAN finds it unavoidably necessary to withdraw his previous announcement, and there will be NO CHRISTMAS MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. MLLE. DUCLOS......as the......GRANDE DUCHESSE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2, LES BAVARDS and LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO. Seats secured six days in advance at box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

GRAND ORATORIO AT STEINWAY HALL. CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25. HANDEL'S MESSIAH. NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. GREAT COMBINATION OF NEW AND POPULAR SOLO TALENT. Miss JULIA E. HOUSTON, of Boston, soprano. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, celebrated contralto. Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, great tenor. Mr. WM. H. BECKETT, new basso. Mr. FREDERICK DIETZ, trumpet soloist. F. L. RITTER, Conductor. E. J. CONNOLLY, organist. Tickets $1. Secured seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the music stores and box office. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES! MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½. First week of the GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, which has been produced with new and magnificent costumes and appointments, entitled BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE; BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE; BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE; which will be found overflowing with the most ABSURD ADVENTURES, ODD SURPRISES, LUDICROUS INCIDENTS, LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS, MAGIC TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, AND FURIOUS, ROLLICKING FUN! Mr. NAT AUSTIN......as......CLOWN. BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE. BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE will be performed, until further notice, EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, in conjunction with a diversified programme of SPIRITED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE, introducing all the leading artists of the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers. JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st. Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS. NEW SERIES. MONDAY, Dec. 28, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, same week. THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. 1. "Comedies of Molière," Mr. V.'s translation. 2. "Shakespeare and Dickens." 3. "Dickens." (alone.) Tickets and programmes at McFarland's book store, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Reading at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. RETURN, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, OF SIG. BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL, FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Commencing CHRISTMAS DAY at 2; EVENING at 8.

GRAND CHRISTMAS NIGHT CONCERT, BY PHILIP PHILLIPS, at the FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (near Division-st.)

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 825 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music......Piano.
Violin......Organ.
Theory and Composition......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages......By Native Professors.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S Celebrated Pictures "HOME, SWEET HOME," "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE." FIFTH-AV. ART GALLERY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, No. 768 Broadway. Free Exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California,"—all masterly paintings, with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS and their originals side by side.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS, NOW on exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LECTURES.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK will lecture on "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA," at the COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30. Tickets can be obtained, without extra charge for reserved seats, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 192 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal hotels. Price 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to nursing; recommendation can be given by her present employer. Call at No. 18 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation either as housemaid, nurse or seamstress, in a good family. Call at No. 305 West 39th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements in good families. Call at No. 362 7th-av., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A respectable English woman as a housekeeper, or to take care of children. Apply from 2 to 5 at No. 112 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN dressmaker, to go out sewing by the day in private families. Apply at No. 203 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is a neat groom and experienced driver; civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, is a good driver and excellent groom; is sober and industrious; has the best of City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands fruit trees, flowers, pruning, grafting and the care of horses; is a good milker. Address P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. Best City reference.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses; or to take charge of place; not afraid to work; is sober; City or country; good reference. Address W. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place to work; good references can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY OF 16, FROM SCHOOL, WANTED in a broker's office. Apply at No. 27 Wall-st., first floor, rear office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GAS-FITTER, TO go to Elizabeth, N. J.; steady employment given to a good man. Address J. J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. MERRY CHRISTMAS! 315th to 325th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime, "The" Hit. "The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit. "The" Hit. The inimitable American Pantomimist, MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun."	325 325 325 325 325	There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET. MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. FESTIVAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1868, Mrs. Centlivre's Sparkling Comedy of THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET. Will be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments and the following capital distribution: Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MARY BARRET. FRIDAY, 25th—SPEED THE PLOUGH. SATURDAY, 26th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. In preparation and will be produced, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, with beautiful scenery and complete appointments, Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY. In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. The play of the HONEY MOON, BY THE WALLACK COMPANY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDART, A. W. YOUNG, J. B. POLK, G. W. STODDART, W. J. LEONARD, E. MILTON, S. MELLON, Mesdames ROSE EYTINGE, CLARA JENNINGS, ANNIE WARD, and C. CARMAN. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER. FULL HOUSES AND PERFECT SUCCESS. THIS (THURSDAY,) DEC. 24, AND EVERY NIGHT will be performed AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Introducing THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE, pronounced the MOST STARTLING and THRILLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS ever presented upon the metropolitan stage. GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK. NO MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 26. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents. HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. THE GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AND THE BEST IRISH DRAMA EVER WRITTEN, THE EMERALD RING. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY. CHRISTMAS MATINEE—ROSINA MEADOWS. CHRISTMAS EVENING—THE EMERALD RING. SATURDAY MATINEE—THE EMERALD RING.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE. XMAS Matinee. Every Evening. Saturday Matinee. XMAS Matinee. Worrell Sisters. Saturday Matinee. XMAS Matinee. Barbe-Bleue. Saturday Matinee. In preparation the FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE. CHRISTMAS EVE—MISS FANNY HERRING in two pieces. JENNY LIND, IRELAND AS IT WAS, STRING OF PEARLS; or, BARBER ASSASSIN, and PIE WOMAN OF BELL YARD. TO-MORROW CHRISTMAS—TWO PERFORMANCES, six pieces. SATURDAY MATINEE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, APOLLO HALL, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 1 o'clock on CHRISTMAS DAY. Genuine Hibernian wit and humor; Moore's beautiful melodies rendered with true national spirit and feeling; original comic songs; "General Pat, a Rale Son of Mars;" Pat and the Priest, and the new local farce, O'FLAHERTY'S DHRAME. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 30 cents.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ILL TROVATORE. Immense success of DAN BRYANT'S IMITATION of Gabel, the Gendarme; Genevieve de Brabant, the Gendarme; Carte de Visite; Master De Solla Ballet Troupe, Unsworth, Eugene, Hogan, Hughes, Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant. SATURDAY and CHRISTMAS DAY, Matinee at 2 o'clock.

A MADRIGAL AND GLEE CONCERT, COMPLIMENTARY TO Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., with a chorus of sixty carefully selected voices. Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where full programmes of the concert may also be obtained.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently *the best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatorio of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC. "Silver Trumpets," March, 40 cents. Grand Processional March and Harmony in the Dome of St. Peters, 60 cents. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

A SUPERB AND MAGNIFICENT 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale; finished with four round corners, carved legs, double carvings, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass and rich, powerful tone; made by most celebrated City makers, with five years' warrantee; wareroom price $850; will be sold for $425 cash. Apply at No. 693 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. A. L. BATTERSON.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. New and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE LOT OF PARLOR ORGANS, pianos, new and second hand, at retail, at wholesale prices. Pianos and organs to rent, and sold on installments, at the Manufactory, No. 419 East 23d-st., near 3d-av. BRAINARD & WING.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEADMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—[illegible]

LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her 25 French pills are certain.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in a short time, and no charge unless cured. No pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases [illegible] No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.: manhood restored; Dr. P.'s Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; no pain, safe medicine, $5; one interview; certain cure.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Stoneman's Return—His Order Extending the Stay Law—The Difficulties which Surround Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

Gen. STONEMAN, Commander of this district, returned from Chicago, via Washington, last evening, and immediately gave it out that he would issue an order to-day extending the operations of the Stay law until July next. He has been all day in confabulation with people of all shades of opinion about affairs in Virginia, and so much of his time was taken up by those visitors that it was not until 4 o'clock this evening that his order has ready for the Press. It appeared at once on the streets as an extra, and caused considerable excitement among the creditor class, for whose relief it does little or nothing. The following is a copy of the paper:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 149.—In view of the pecuniary distress and difficulties which must necessarily ensue throughout this Military District upon the termination of the Stay law on the 1st of January next, and in the absence of any Legislature, or body competent to devise the appropriate remedy therefor, it is ordered:

1. That the stay of executions against personal property, so far only as the same exists under laws now in force, and which, by the provisions thereof, expires on the said 1st day of January, 1869, shall be and is hereby extended until the 1st day of July, 1869, and if on or before the said last-named day, the debtor shall have paid all the interest then due and owing thereon, such execution shall be further stayed until other orders from these or superior headquarters.

2. If, during the existence of this order, any debtor shall be eloigning any property, which, but for the existence of this order, would be liable to said execution, or shall dispose, or attempt to dispose of the same, to the prejudice of his creditor, it shall be lawful and right for such creditor to apply to any Circuit Court, or to any Judge thereof in vacation, giving reasonable notice of such application to the debtor, and said Court or Judge thereof in vacation, upon the statement under oath of the parties, and such legal evidence as they may adduce, may make an order to the clerk to issue said execution for the entire debt, interest and cost, or else dismiss such application, with costs to either party, as to the said Court or Judge shall seem right.

3. General Orders No. 24, of March 12, 1868, are hereby continued in force, and the Military Commissioners and Circuit Judges intrusted with their execution are enjoined to observe and give effect to the same.

4. It is intended by this order, that while affording relief to the debtor, not to impair the rights of the creditor, but to preserve and enforce the same by subjecting the whole personal estate, which is now exempt by the Stay law, to the lien of the creditor's execution, and at the same time enforce a prompt payment of a part of the debt, and an early payment of the remainder.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. STONEMAN.
S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The General says that had he not extended the law all the agricultural interests of the State would have been utterly demoralized. Of course, any solution of the question must have worked hardship and even injustice, but I believe a majority of the people would have preferred to see the obnoxious and unconstitutional law die with the dying year. Certain it is that the creditors think they have suffered from unjust operations quite long enough. As the General did not act until after consultation with superior authority at Washington, it is thought that Gen. SCHOFIELD, and perhaps Gen. GRANT, had something to do with his decision.

A strong, and I may say irresistible, effort is being made to force the General into the removal of all officers in the State disabled by the Fourteenth Amendment, and so heavy is the pressure that he to-day told a prominent Republican that he would proceed at once to make removals of the most obnoxious persons, and appoint good Republicans. This does not satisfy the demands of the party, however, who insist upon a sweeping order vacating all places held by the Democracy. He promised the Governor to do this before he went to Chicago, but now shows a disposition to move more cautiously. It is said that he also promised to disband the State Guard,—and he has gone so far in that direction as to refuse to empower the Treasurer to pay it, after the appropriation expires,—which will probably cause its disbandment. It is a relic of slavery, and none will mourn its demise.

Gen. STONEMAN says that a member of Congress threatened him at Washington, that if he did not remove the disabled officials before February, he would carry a bill through Congress to turn them all out. The Radicals are, therefore, hopeful that no more rebels will be appointed, and that places will soon be made for a goodly number of loyal sufferers.

The Mayor has laid the case of SALLY ANDERSON before the District Commander, and he will at once take such action as will prevent any of the criminals who may be released through the operation of Judge UNDERWOOD'S *habeas corpus* decisions from remaining at large, or escaping the punishment due their crimes. KAPPA.

The Primeval Flora—A Lecture by Prof. Dawson.

Last evening the fifth of the series of lectures under the auspices of the American Institute was delivered at Steinway Hall, by President DAWSON, of McGill College, Montreal, the subject being the "Primeval Flora." The lecturer commenced by giving a brief description of the various periods into which geologists divide the ages during which the world is supposed to have existed. He then spoke of the primeval flora, the remains of which, he said, are to be traced to the paleozoic period. It was evident from the formation of these flora that the same climate must have existed during the paleozoic period in nearly all quarters of the world, for wherever the flora are found, and traces of them are discovered almost everywhere, their botanical formation is discovered precisely the same. This similarity of climate during the paleozoic period might be due to a distribution of land and water different to that existing at the present time. Or it might be that the atmosphere was different, containing a larger proportion of carbonic acid, which, according to Prof. TYNDAL, would prevent the escape of heat from the earth, and thus a milder and more equable climate would be produced. The lecturer next spoke of the botanical formation of the flora. The principal of them was known as the *Sigillaria* or seal tree, which grew to a diameter of four feet, and bore a species of nut. The next in importance was the *Calamite*, which grew on mud flats and somewhat resembled a cane. The next were the *Lepidodendrons*, trees which grew to a height of forty feet, and then came the ferns and brackens. Pines, spruces and larches were also represented. From the decay of this primeval vegetation came our coal beds, both bituminous and anthracite; also our peat and our graphite, or black lead. The foliage of all these flora was remarkably simple. A straight, tall stem, with a few branches at regular intervals, constituted the tree. Of the *Sigillaria* about sixty species had been discovered; of the *Calamite* thirty-nine, and of the others thirty-six. There are few plants now existing that are divided into more than a dozen different species, but as some compensation for that we have a much larger number of plants now than were then known to exist. Prof. DAWSON next referred to the collection of primeval flora owned by Prof. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, which he said is the finest collection existing in America, and concluded by showing that had it not been for the existence of the primeval trees and plants we should now be without coal, and should have to seek elsewhere that power of which it is so ready and abundant a source.

The lecturer was listened to with deep attention, and the lecture was frequently applauded.

Sale of "Ruggles Gems."

The auction sale last night of those brightly-colored and pleasing little oil-paintings known as "Ruggles Gems," was successful, as regards the prices they brought, though many of them were sold far below their intrinsic value. The sale was in behalf of the widow of the artist, and the pictures sold were from the collection left in her possession at his death.

The first on the catalogue, "Winter Sporting Scene," brought $14; "Scene in Old England," $11 50; "Lowlands," $30; "Autumn," $15; "Valley Grove," $23; "Scene in Vermont," $18; "Fire in the Woods," $15; "English Homestead," $25; "Ascutney Mountains," $40; "Caen," $20; "Market Place," $24; "Shipwreck," $28; "Alpine Scenery," $27; "Going to the Rescue," $37 50; "Entombment of Christ," $36; "Autumn," $23; "Autumn," $27; "Tower," $28; "Indian Summer," $27 50; "Steamer Disabled," $37; "Old Mill," $26; "Venice," $27; "Scene in Old Virginia," $27; "Ruins of Minerva," $49; "Coast of France," $40; "Glen May," $30. The highest price brought by any picture was the "Ruins of Minerva," $49. The other pictures were sold at prices that varied in the same ratio, and are much below those at the sale of "Ruggles Gems" last year. There was a bid of $220 for a picture that was designated as the last work of the artist, but it was taken in by his widow.

Seventh Ward Male Evening School.

The Christmas holiday exercises of this school, in Monroe-street, near Montgomery, took place last evening under the superintendence of Mr. A. T. GALLAGHER, the principal. An overture on the piano, and several songs, were given by the Misses HASSETT and MYERS, which gave great pleasure. CHARLES MCCARTHY sang a solo called "The Moon Behind the Hill," and the school gave several airs in chorus. Two small boys debated the juvenile subject of "Are our liberties likely to be endangered by the ascendancy of a moneyed aristocracy?" and another youngster gave some profound views upon married life, indulging in much sentiment upon the influences of home.

There was a large attendance, and the entertainment passed off satisfactorily.

The Election Frauds.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the recent election frauds in this City, continued its session yesterday in the United States District Court room. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified to what occurred in their own election districts. The proceedings were strictly private, and the evidence cannot, therefore, be presented in this report. The session will be resumed this morning.

The Union Home and School.

There will be a public reception given at the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, in their new location on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Saturday, the 26th inst. A special train will leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot, Thirty-fourth-street, at 10:20 o'clock A. M. The children's dinner will take place at noon, and the Christmas Tree will be unladen at 1 o'clock. There will also be other interesting exercises. Should the weather be stormy, the reception will take place on the first fair day following.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¾. Erie Railway shares, 26; Illinois Central, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 41¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is heavy.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices of Consols and American securities at this hour:

Consols for money, 92¾; Consols for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties firmer but not quotably higher. Stocks are firm; Erie Shares, 26¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23—1:20 P. M.

No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. ⅌ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard is dull at 67s. ⅌ cwt. Pork has advanced to 87s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine is easier, but not quotably lower.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Cotton opens quiet; Tres Ordinaire, 124f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat and to arrive, 122f.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 74¾. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

United States Five-twenty Bonds steady at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 10⅜d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅝d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23—5 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £27 ⅌ ton. Tallow, 47s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Petroleum heavy at 54f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 5c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Cotton market is firmer but not quotably higher.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Exchange on New-York steady at unchanged rates. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 65. WHEAT firm and active at an advance of 1c.@1¼c.: sales of No. 1 at $1 14½@$1 18; No. 2 at $1 11¾. CORN dull at a decline of ¾c.@1c.; New Shelled, 45½c.@46c.; Kiln-dried, No. 2, 54½c.@55c.; Rejected, 53c.; Old, nothing done. OATS dull but firm at 45½c.@45¾c. RYE dull but firm at an advance of 3½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 10; No. 2 at $1 06@$1 07. BARLEY dull at $1 50 for No. 2. WHISKY quiet and nominal at 93½c.@94c. PROVISIONS less active; sales of MESS PORK $29 buyer and $27 50 seller, January and February; Prime Mess, $23; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Cumberland Middles, 12¾c. LARD, 16¼c.@16¾c., cash, and 17c. for future delivery. DRESSED HOGS, $11@$11 37½, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS active and firm at $8 50@$10 25. BEEF CATTLE quiet and steady at $3 75@$5 55 for Common to Good Packing. RECEIPTS to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 26,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

TOBACCO heavy and nominally unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 23¾. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $6 75@$7; Double Extra, $7 25@$8 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9 25@$10 75. WHEAT—Prime to strictly Prime Old, $1 62@$1 85; Choice White and Red, $2 05; strictly Choice, $2 10@$2 15. CORN dull at 61½c.@63c. for Mixed and Yellow; 67c.@68c. for Mixed White and White; 70c.@71c. for Choice White. OATS declining; sales at 54c.@56c.; Fancy White, 59c. BARLEY dull at $1 90 for Illinois Spring. RYE declining; sales at $1 24@$1 25. PORK firm at $27 25@$28. BULK MEATS firm; Dry Salt Shoulders, packed, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides at 15c.; sales of 100,000 lbs. loose Shoulders and Clear Sides at Alexandria, for March, at 1c.@14c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD firm at 17c.@17¼c. for City Tierce, and 16½c.@17c. for Country. WHISKY excited and higher at 97c.@$1. HOGS stiff and higher at $8 75@$9 75; number packed to date, 185,000 head. CATTLE—Good to Choice, $5@$6 50, gross. RECEIPTS to-day—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Hogs, 4,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR—Low grades are scarce and there is no Superfine offering; Double Extra, $7 62½@$7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 50. CORN scarce at 78c.@80c. OATS firmer at 65c. BRAN dull at $1 40. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK advancing; sales at $29@$29 50. BACON scarce and retailing at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 18½c. for Clear Rib, and 19½c. for Clear Sides; Hams scarce and higher at 17c.@18c. LARD scarce and firm; Tierce, 18½c.@19c.; Keg, 19c.@19½c. SUGAR active; Common, 9½c.; Prime, 12¼c.@12½c.; Yellow clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES active at an advance; Common, 50c.@60c.; Prime, 65c.@66c.; Choice, 68c. WHISKY and COFFEE quiet and unchanged. COTTON easier for lower grades; Middling scarce at 23¾c.; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 5,488 bales; exports, 3,676 bales. Gold, 135. Sterling Exchange, 146¾@147. Commercial, 145¾@146¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,800 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White, and $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales 1,080 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 72½. CORN quiet; sales 800 bushels No. 1, in car lots, at $1 05. OATS, 67c. BARLEY nominally $2@$2 05 for Canadian. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm and steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $38@$40 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR quiet; Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull. CORN, 65c.@66c. for Ear. OATS declining; sales at 60c. RYE dull; best, $2 25. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1. DRESSED HOGS dull and lower at $11 25@$12; packers are holding off; receipts, 3,200 head. Sales of City MESS PORK at $28; Country was offered at $27 50. BULK MEATS held at 11c.@11½c.@15c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD unchanged; nominally held at 18c.; there was no demand and but little was offering. Gold, 134¾. Exchange dull. Money close.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

TOBACCO—Sales 117 hhds.; New Lugs to Wrappers, $4 75@$17. COTTON, 23c. HOGS, $9 75, gross. MESS PORK, $28. LARD, 18c. BULK SHOULDERS, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 9?. CORN, 60c.@65c. OATS, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 40. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. RAW WHISKY, $1.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN quiet; sales 10 cars New, on the track, at 75c; 10,000 bushels kiln-dried at 85c.@88c., in store. RYE quiet and lower; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 35. OATS dull; sales two cars at 65c.@65½c., on the track. BARLEY nominal. PORK firm at $28 for Heavy Mess. LARD 17c.@18c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON quiet; sales, 1,000 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 2,481 bales; exports, 1,524 bales; receipts yesterday, 3,059 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON dull; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; no receipts; exports, to Liverpool, 3,295 bales; coastwise, 1,915 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at $4 50. RESIN dull. TAR unchanged. COTTON firm; Middlings, 23½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON dull, with an easier tendency; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,536 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON firm; demand good; sales 750 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 858 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝. Gold, 134⅝.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, a full assortment at G. L. and J. B. KELTY & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WINDOW FLOWER STANDS, PEDESTALS, CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, and FANCY CHAIRS, at KELTY & CO.'S Furniture Store, No. 661 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
AT LAST THE BROADWAY NUISANCE IS TO BE ABATED, —Hard KNOX will soon lay the bridge low. Some fine morning, and lo! it will be gone, and the place that knew the Loew bridge will know it no more forever. His patrons will now have an unobstructed entrance to the bazaar of KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, where Hats, Caps and Furs of the best quality are always to be obtained at the lowest prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Australasian	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Dec. 24	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 26	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 26	New-York	Havre.
FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVRE.			
Henry Chauncey	Dec. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Dec. 24	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, Kingston, Jamaica, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mississippi, for St. Thomas and Brazil—Capt. J. M. Clitz, U. S. N.; F. M. Dearborn, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wells, Miss Stridiron, Geo. A. Phillips, Wm. M. Ramsey, John E. Searles, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Blume, Mr. Morgan and friend, H. Whittlesey, J. B. King, H. Tirado, G. J. Wirchens, Miss J. Huggins, F. H. Doer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wright and servant, Alex. McLellan, A. Lion and brother, Godfried Gigax, James Agnew, J. Fred. Harrison, G. H. Fartlage, Capt. A. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Miles, J. P. Tryford, C. M. Gardner, Chas. M. Flournoy, T. T. Sturgis, Geo. L. Fry, P. H. Chandrie, P. Huggins.

DEC. 23—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—Hugh McInnis, T. F. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. M. Rogers, John Cooke, W. Richker, A. Jenser, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brand, daughter and niece, Chas. A. Elliott, Ed. Benson, Mrs. Emma Plant, J. R. Burnell and Mr. Pierce.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 23—*In steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg*—Capt. E. C. Spalding, wife and 2 children, Louis Schmidt, Franz Luther and wife, Dr. F. Gessler, Joseph Strauss; F. M. Reinhard, Diana Samson, Frederick Tolkmann, Pauline Frans, F. B. Hauck and wife, Wayland Bennedict, and 26 in second cabin.

In steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro—Gen. James Watson Webb, wife, 2 sons and servants, Hon. Charles A. Washburn, wife, child and servant, Count Dzieduszycki, Joaquin T. de Miranda, Alanson S. Hall, Capt. John McKichen, Chas. J. Seymour, Henry C. Hulbert, Wm. A. Hulbert, L. A. McLenden, wife and 5 children. From St. Thomas—F. D. Heitman and wife, J. Gilbee, Admiral Christmas (Danish Navy,) Capt. Edward H. Fancon, Jos. W. Fabens, Edw. Prime.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Pedro P. Hernandez, Mrs. Celeste Taylor, Frank Bodine and wife, Antonio Dana, Juan B. Beyiac, Jas. Blenkinsop, J. Conway, Mrs. Laura Freeman, J. Perez and servant, E. Salomon, B. de la Rienda, M. Mezin, Frank Boyd, Maria Parrado, Miguel Lanna, L. Cuppia, M. Isaacs, Antonio Angulo and servant, Jose M. Angulo, Ann Healy, Jos. Trader, Geo. H. Kirby, H. Huttal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 1 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 48 | Gov. Island. 3 37 | Hell Gate .. 4 59

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Main, (N. G., new,) von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, Para and St. Thomas, W. R. Garrison; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Worcester, Childs, Baltimore; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Clara Wheeler, (Br.,) Wilmarth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Missouri, Bradburn, Norfolk, W. Nelson, Jr.

Barks Lawrence, Matthews, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, F. F. & T. A. Dwight.

Brigs Havana, Bemis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; George Darons, (Br.,) Sanford, Demerara; John Armstrong, (Br.,) Lange, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; G. W. Barter, Moore, Key West, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Silver Star, Smith, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Mary B. Harris, Crowell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; A. E. Glover, Ferris, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Gen. Grant, Reed, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; H. J. Smith, Baldwin, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Hugh McCulloch, Merryman, from a cruise of 7 ds. E. of Montauk. Dec. 22, off Shinnecock, passed a brig and pilot-boat No. 7, bound W.

Steamship Merrimack, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Dec. 4, Para Dec. 9, and St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. At Rio Janeiro, on the 25th, the ship United States, of Newburyport, had arrived. Dec. 14, abreast of St. Pere, Martinique, spoke brig Ossipee, 22 ds. from Boston. At St. Thomas, ship Cromwell lately arrived in distress; has been fully repaired, and would leave on Saturday, Dec. 19, for Boston.

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Dec. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 188 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced during the whole passage heavy westerly gales. Dec. 15, lat. 49 33, lon. 23, saw a bark-rigged steamer, with a white funnel, bound W.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Pericles, (of Glasgow,) Jones, Greenock 45 ds., with pig iron and coal to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales almost the entire passage. Was up to Nantucket Shoals on the 7th inst., and was blown off.

Bark Sarah Elizabeth, (Br.,) McLean, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides and wool to master. Sld. in co. with brig Minnie Abbe, for New-York. Nov. 12, lat. 31 21 S., lon. 38 35, in a severe squall from W. to S. W., lost main-topgallantmast, maintopsail-yard, and sustained other damage. Dec. 3, crossed the equator in lon. 39; had since fine weather.

Bark Maggie Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Leghorn 58 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. Sld. in co. with ship Bertha and schr. J. Simonson, for New-York.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sld. in co. with brigs Owego, for New-York, and Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

Bark Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wierichs, Bremen 62 ds., with mdse. and 213 passengers to F. Schwoon. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost two topsails and split other sails; has had three deaths and one birth on the passage.

Brig Jennie Clark, (of St. John, N. B.,) Roberts, Neuvitas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 17 ds., with old metal to Bishop Bros. Had heavy weather almost the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig M. A. Berry, Chase, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Charles C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 20, lat. 36 41, lon. 71 51, spoke bark Southern Belle, 60 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York. The S. B. had been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda; had lost and split sails.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Wickwire, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sarah Ellen, Gray, Black River, Jam., 21 ds., with oranges to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas,) Henry, Para 19 ds., with hides, nuts, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Charles F. Atwood, Burrows, Tangier, with oysters for Boston.

Schr. John A. Field, Marshall, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Willie & Emma, Hudson, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah B. Simmons, Baldwin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ephraim & Anna, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. S. Randell, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. George Blake, Blake, Maryland.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, for Liverpool; Mississippi, for Rio Janeiro; Leo, for Savannah; Flag, for Fernandina; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; Manhattan, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 23—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brigs Hail Columbia, from Buenos Ayres; Aristos Surman, from Chimbrazo, Jam.; J. D. Lincoln, from Sagua; E. P. Swett, from Remedios; R. M. Heslen, from Baltimore; schrs. Fawn, from Port-au-Prince; Carrie Walker, from Jacksonville; Senator, from New-York.

Spoken—Dec. 12, lat. 33 27, lon. 67 24, Br. brig Velocity, from Demerara for New-York; had started cargo, and would go into Bermuda.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23—Sld. bark John Bright, from Norfolk for Liverpool; brigs Frank Clark, for St. Croix; James, for Jamaica; Union, for Rio; schr. R. Clayton, for Demerara.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Chesapeake, from Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23—Arr. brig Edgar Crelle, from St. Thomas.

Cld. steamships Calista, Haws, for Liverpool; Cleopatra and Thames, for New-York; bark Lamplighter and schr. Enchantress, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23—Arr. steamships Lucille, from Baltimore, and Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Ashland, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Jane Cargill, Hill, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived 21st inst., is consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co. —cargo to Maitland, Phelps & Co., not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Isabella—bark, steering S., Nov. 23, lat. 17 52, lon. 34 11.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The steamship Eagle, from New-York, arrived here last evening.

At Demerara, Dec. 3, brig Suwannee, Simpson, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Annie Gardiner, Gardiner, and brig J. Leighton, Leighton, for do. in 3 ds.; brig Morning Light, Marks, for New-Haven in 4 ds.; schr. Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, for New-York in 4 ds.

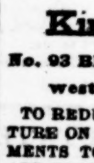
At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, bark Carrie E. Long, to sail for New-York in 10 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—The steamship France, Capt. Grace, of the National Line, which left New-York Dec. 12, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.



HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
KALDENBERG & SON offer the finest selection of WARRANTED MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, &c., at LOWEST PRICES. OUR GOODS ARE ALL OUR OWN MAKE, STAMPED AND WARRANTED GENUINE. Open on Christmas morning. No. 6 John. No. 33 John, corner Nassau, and No. 23 Wall, corner Broad-st.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVER WARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
BRONZES,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
for
$10, $12, $15, and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

THE MOST APPROPRIATE, MOST DESIRABLE AND MOST BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT IS THAT OF A GOOD SEWING MACHINE; The Best, Simplest and Cheapest is

$25 NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.
S. H. VANDYKE, General Agent,
No. 615 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH BRONZES AND CLOCKS.
ELEGANT DIAMOND WATCHES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
GENEVA AND PARIS JEWELRY,
and a great variety of
PARIS AND FANCY GOODS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 2 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAMES NARDIN'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES.

One of the means to keep the GOLD in the country and to resume SPECIE PAYMENTS, is to use
OUR
CALIFORNIA WINES,
in place of the imported foreign article. Our stock comprises varieties and qualities to suit the taste and the means of everybody. Absolute purity and satisfaction guaranteed. Let patriots act upon this suggestion, and call in person or by letter at either of our offices.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST. NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON,
NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST. CHICAGO,
NO. 626 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Also procurable through all respectable Wine Merchants, Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

THE FOLLOWING MEN
tioned testimonials are submitted to the public:
Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM: I can, with pleasure, speak of your instruments in the highest terms. GEO. W. MORGAN.
Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM: For purity, sweetness and power, I consider your instruments superior to any I have ever seen. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM: Your instruments are entitled to be ranked as the first and best of their class. WM. A. KING.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, late CARHART & NEEDHAM, NOS. 143, 145 AND 147 EAST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES. The most perfect VOX HUMANA ever produced. Also the VOX CELESTE of unequaled purity.
Catalogue and Price-List sent by mail. A
CARHART & NEEDHAM
ORGAN FOR $50!
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
THEODORE STEWART,
NOS. 4 AND 6 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offers pure and unadulterated old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Irish, Scotch, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, which, for quality and price, defy competition. Champagnes, all the favorite brands.

ALL THE BEAUTIES OF NEW-YORK ON THE ICE, IN
"The Comic News,"
THE OFFICIAL COMIC ORGAN OF GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS. Ten cents a copy.

HOLIDAYS.
Fresh Goods for the Holidays.
The Great American Tea Company are now receiving the choicest
New Crop Teas
from the best Tea districts of China and Japan, and putting them up in neat packages of any size, at the lowest
Cargo Prices,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AND ALL WARRANTED TO BE
CHEAPER AND BETTER
than can be purchased elsewhere in the City.
Orders can be left at either of the Company's stores, or sent by post, directed to Headquarters, Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., and the goods will be forwarded forthwith to any part of the City without extra charge.
The Company have also selected large quantities of the
CHOICEST COFFEES IMPORTED,
which they are roasting and grinding daily, and putting up in neat five-pound packages and upward, and delivering in all parts of the City without extra charge.
NO HOLIDAY TABLE
will be complete without the
Great American Tea Co.'s
CHOICEST
TEAS AND COFFEES.
REMEMBER
that the very best present that can be made for the holidays is a package of
CHOICE TEA OR COFFEE.
PRICE LIST:
OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, (Green,) best $1 50 per lb.
Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction. ROASTED, (Unground,) 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. GREEN, (Unroasted,) 25c., 30c., 33c., best 35c. per pound.
From 6 to 8 profits saved by purchasing of
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY,
HEADQUARTERS,
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
461 8TH-AV., north corner of 34th-st.
742 8TH-AV., northeast corner of 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
646 3D-AV., northwest corner of 51st-st.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
159 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
132 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
UMBRELLAS
Of their Own Manufacture,
Also, the Largest, Finest and Latest Styles of Paris and London UMBRELLAS in the Market, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DECKER BROS.
PATENT PIANOS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

LADIES'
WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
[ESTABLISHED 1818,]
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of WATCHES in the City. Also, JEWELRY of all kinds; SILVER and PLATED WARE at VERY LOW PRICES.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR.
Undershirts and Drawers,
Hosiery,
Ties, Scarfs,
Mufflers,
Cardigan Jackets.
No. 96 Bowery and No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.

AT RETAIL TO JAN. 1.
PLATED WARE,
GUARANTEED THE FINEST ON WHITE METAL.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 20 JOHN-ST., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. —Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
I will continue to offer, through Messrs. LEEDS & MINER, the balance of
THE UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
OF
DIAMONDS
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
EACH DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK,
UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.
E. W. BURR,
TRUSTEE,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Grace Church.)

Freeman & Burr.
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau Sts.
Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description, Ready-made and Made to Measure, Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys four years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys six years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys eight years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys ten years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys twelve years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys fourteen years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Boys to sixteen years old.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made in the Late Styles.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made of Newest Patterns.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made of Durable Materials.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from Fine Meltons.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from Fine Tweeds.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from Silk Mixtures.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from French Tricots.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from Heavy Beavers.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Made from Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Every variety of Color and Texture.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The Garibaldi Suit.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The Bismarck Suit.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The Blouse Suit.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The Vest and Cut-a-way Suit.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Embroidered and Braided Suits.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Home and School Suits.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For Dress and Evening Wear.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
For all occasions and occupations.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $6, $8, $9.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $10, $11, $12.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $11, $12, $13.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $14, $15, $16.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Youths' Regular Coats.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Youths' Double Breast Jackets.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Boys' Overcoats, Esquimaux Beaver.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Boys' Overcoats, Fur Beaver.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Boys' Overcoats, Chinchilla Beaver.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Boys' Overcoats, Whitney Beaver.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Boys' Overcoats, English Melton.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $4, $5, $6 to $8.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $8, $10, $11 to $14.
BOYS' SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices, $12, $15, $18 to $20.
Our new RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT enable gentlemen in any part of the country to order their Clothing direct from us with the certainty of receiving perfect-fitting garments.
RULES for MEASUREMENT and PRICE LIST mailed free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 124 Fulton-st., and No. 90 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. E. Corner Fulton and Nassau.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,
ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR
IMPORTATIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH $20

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
$15
$20
NEW-YORK
39 NASSAU ST.

WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

NO. 24 JOHN-ST.
BARCLAY & CARY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.
These goods are manufactured by ourselves, and are unsurpassed for quality and beauty of finish by any in the market.
A large and varied assortment of the choicest patterns always on hand, and each article warranted by our trade-mark.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, far superior to the best imported ware and equal to the finest home-made.
NO. 24 JOHN-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
"PERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, FIRE-IRONS, TEA-TRAYS, COOKING UTENSILS,
LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

SQUIRE & LANDER,
NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,
SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Nos. 488 to 492 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND 25 RUE D'HAUTVILLE, PARIS.
EXQUISITE GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
FANCY GOODS,
from Paris, London and Vienna.
PAINTINGS AND ALABASTERS,
from Italy.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
of the Finest Manufacture.
BRONZES AND STATUARY
of Every Description.
DECORATED CHINA
Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets
FINE GLASS,
French, English and Bohemian.
CHANDELIERS, &C.,
of the Most Elegant Designs, in
Glass, Bronze and Ormolu.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1868.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:
Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.
Piano and Table Covers
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
(IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
70 & 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
CLOTHING
AT COST.
HOLIDAY SUITS NOW READY.
MORNING ROBES AND SMOKING JACKETS.

ENDLESS AMUSEMENT
FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

CRANDALL'S
IMPROVED BUILDING BLOCKS
furnish a most attractive amusement for children. They are very simple in construction, will last for years, and give renewed pleasure daily.
Buildings, Steamboats,
Bridges, Windmills,
Fences, Chains,
Wagons, Sleds, etc.,
in almost endless variety, can be built with them, and the structure can be carried about without falling to pieces.
The Blocks are put up in neat boxes, accompanied by a large Show-bill giving over forty illustrations.
Price: Plain, No. 1, $2; No. 2, $1 50; No. 3, $1.
A liberal discount will be made to dealers. For sale by Booksellers and Toy Dealers, and by
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

A PRESENT!—FROM A GENTLEMAN to a Lady; or from a Lady to a Gentleman, a Father or a Mother to Son or Daughter, would now be seasonable. But what shall it be? What is most suitable? What most useful? ANSWER: A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, an instructive, amusing and very interesting Pictorial Magazine. It is only $3 a year. Sent by post, or carrier, to any address, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
In sending in the name of a friend, as a subscriber, a lady writes:
"In looking over the endless variety of things to gladden the heart of a friend on Christmas Day, I can find nothing better, that will renew itself *twelve times* during the coming year, and bring with it a rich intellectual treat at each succeeding visit, than THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

SKATES, N. Y. CLUB.
BARNEY & BERRY, Makers, McMILLAN'S Pattern, $8 AND $10 PER PAIR.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 88 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRACE CHAPEL—14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—The Christmas Tree of this Chapel will be lighted THIS AFTERNOON, (D. V.,) Christmas Eve, at 3 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, Christmas Day, the service will commence at 10½ A. M., when Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER will preach.